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## WAR WITH TURKEY.

We have absolutely reliable authority for the statement that the administration has prepared a plan of campaign against Turkey to force the Government of that country to comply with the demands of the United States for indemnity for injuries to American property in her territory and for the future protection of American citizens within her domain. This statement has never been denied by the authorities, though they have not hesitated to say that no orders whatever had been issued to the vessels of the Navy for carrying the plan into effect. In anticipation of their intentions in this connection, the Department of State recently entered into correspondence with the foreign powers, and there is good ground for the statement that none of them will interfere. The plan which has been prepared contemplates a naval demonstration against Turkey, and perhaps the occupation of one of its cities. It has in view the concentration of practically the entire United States Navy in Turkish waters. Rear Adml. Bunce's fleet has been held in Hampton Roads waiting for orders to proceed to the East Mediterranean, and the authorities have considered the Asiatic squadron with a view to dispatching it to Turkish waters. In fact, there are some officers in Washington who believe the Asiatic squadron is now en route to the Mediterranean as a station usually so prolific in movements as the Asiatic station has not been heard from for some weeks past.

The Newark, in South Atlantic waters, was also talked of by the authorities. That the United States would be able to make an imposing demonstration against the Turkish Government there is no question. The Turkish Navy could not act effectively against that of this country. It is antiquated, and would be easily blown off the seas by the ships which the United States has considered in connection with its Turkish campaign. The many preparations which the administration have made in a naval way make it certain that they are considering some decisive stroke. In the matter of preparing for coast defense, by the collection of information for placing the old monitors in commission and by their purpose of manning the modern monitors, this is believed to be due to their desire to have everything in readiness for a possible difficulty with Great Britain, growing out of the Venezuelan matter. There are so many other links in the chain of evidence inseparably connecting the administration's preparations with the plan they have prepared against Turkey as to leave no doubt of their intentions in this connection. It may be that sober reflection will deter them from putting the plan into execution, but in any event it can be positively reiterated that the administration has prepared a plan of campaign against Turkey and that that plan is now lying before Secretary Olney.

This explains the action of the authorities in asking Congress for authority to enlist the naval reserve and such other persons for an emergency, and for the employment of vessels, which we report in another column. Following this come the orders for projectiles with the Carpenter Steel Co., and the Wheeler-Sterling Co., when the department has not a copper at hand to pay the amounts specified in the contracts. The rush of work on the battleships, and especially the constant employment of men at the gun foundry at the Washington Navy Yard, may also be considered as bearing on this question. It may be that the administration, in case other difficulties should arise, may decide not to carry out its prepared programme. In any event, however, there are good reasons for believing that it will increase the European squadron by the New York and probably two other vessels. The transfer of Adml. Bunce's flag to the Maine is regarded in this connection as significant. The authorities intend to put the Monadnock and Terror in commission, and to retain the Baltimore in commission. None of the commanding officers for these vessels has been selected, but the details are being prepared. The department is also tinkering with the Vesuvius, and she can be gotten ready without much loss of time.

Secretary Herbert is reported to have in contemplation a communication to Congress asking for an appropriation for continuing the work at the Washington Navy Yard. The gun foundry at this yard is practically idle, there being no reserve work on hand. This is looked upon as another emergency preparation of the administration.

The House Committee on Military Affairs is making rapid progress with its work, and the end of this week will find the Military Academy Appropriation bill already on the calendar of the House, with the Army Appropriation bill under consideration, and all the hundreds of bills of all kinds that have been sent to the committee referred to the appropriate sub-committees. Chairman Hull, in speaking of the work of the committee, said that he proposed to get the two appropriation bills out of the way as quickly as possible, and then take up the subject of reorganization of the Army. He said he believed it would be possible to get a reorganization bill through during the present Congress, though it might be impossible to make such an increase in the strength of the Army as might be wished. He is waiting for the bills now being prepared by the Secretary of War and the General of the Army, as the recommendations of these two officials would doubtless be of great value to the committee. He said he thought these bills would be made the basis of the committee's action, but the other bills which had been introduced in both Houses would be given due consideration, and some of the ideas con-

tained in some of them might be incorporated in the bill finally reported by the committee.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

If the situation created by President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan case was dramatic, the events which have followed it are even more so, and it has resulted in revelations concerning the real truth of this boundary dispute, which are reported to have given even Lord Salisbury a genuine surprise. The London "Morning Chronicle" sent a special correspondent to Washington and that gentleman quickly discovered the existence of certain official letters which passed between the Governments of Great Britain and Venezuela as long ago as the administration of Sir Robert Peel, or in 1844; letters specifically disclaiming the Schomburgk line as a conclusive boundary and agreeing to the arbitration which Lord Salisbury has rejected so cavalierly. The whole contention of Venezuela is established on exactly the ground where the United States have always placed it, and our resistance to the presuming encroachments of the English is shown to be well within those rights of protest and prevention that all nations claim. It is rarely that a statesman who breaks the bonds of diplomacy by a stroke of brilliant decision is justified so promptly as the President has been.

What further course the Venezuelan dispute will take no man can say, for in spite of the great improvement which the English discovery of these old letters must make in the diplomatic position of the United States before the world, it is by no means certain that the English government will yield to anything but the logic of war. The peace of the two countries has been seriously menaced, we believe, by two misconceptions in which the English indulge and in which their allies and advocates on this side of the water encourage them. One is that the Monroe Doctrine is political vapor and not the fundamental principle of our national security, as we know it to be. The cry everywhere has been, "Why should two great countries go to war for this miserable strip of South American soil?" True, that is what England would have to fight for, and it is all the cause she would have, for even if she won she would not establish the right of aggression. Viewing our contention in the right light, the strip of South American soil plays no part in it whatever. If we won it would not be ours. It is not worth to us the blood of one American soldier. What we would really fight for in such a quarrel is the prevention of illegal and insidious encroachments, and the consequent strengthening upon our borders of hostile powers, involving ultimately the building of fortifications like those of St. Lucia, which have no purpose but use against our liberties. The Monroe Doctrine, in short, is a principle involving the integrity of our nation. It is one which we ought to fight for if necessary, and one for which probably we shall have to fight, sooner or later, unless the enlightenment resulting from this Venezuelan affair persuades Europe of the justice and inherent necessity of our position.

The second misconception to which we allude is that the naval preparation of England is necessarily overwhelming. Whenever that country finds itself at war with an earnest and powerful nation fighting for necessary rights it will probably discover that the disabilities of ironclads increase about as the square of the distance from home, and a protracted war with a distant enemy would cool the fighting spirit of the English to near the zero point.

If the Venezuelan incident aroused the English to passion, the news from South Africa has moved them to frenzy. The British South Africa Company, which has the Duke of Abercorn for president, the Duke of Fife for vice-president and Sir Cecil J. Rhodes for one of its directors, has been emulating in South Africa the daring aggressions that made the East India Company the conquerors of India. Dr. Jameson, who for years has been their trusted manager, collected a strong force of the company's mounted police and with company arms and company trains actually invaded the South African Republic, a State with which the British Government maintains relations of unusual intimacy and confidence! He was completely defeated, was taken prisoner, and all his force were killed, wounded or captured, and when the news of this event reached England the feeling aroused was not one of dismay that the English name should be dishonored by such perfidy, but of rage that the sacred British laddies had been beaten by a band of farmers. There was a howl for the rescue of Jameson, but the English were brought to a realizing sense of the light in which they stood before the world by the Emperor of Germany, who telegraphed his hearty congratulations to President Kruger of the African Republic. This step aroused a real war fever in England and the desire to fight Germany is reported to be earnest and unanimous.

There is a remarkable parallelism between the action of the Emperor and that of our President. Each has expressed in temperate but firm language his disapproval of English encroachments. The declaration of each has burst upon the astonished Englishmen with overwhelming surprise. In both cases a comparison was made immediately between the naval power of Great Britain and that of her expected antagonist, and in both cases it has been proved to the satisfaction of the editors that the latter would be overwhelmed.

In our view, the Emperor and the President have done simply their duty. In a critical juncture involving the most sacred rights of nations of inferior strength each one has protested against wrong and has declared what

he believes to be the right. It may be that the most serious consequences may flow from these steps, but it is more likely that these bold declarations made in the interest of humanity will be found to be in the interest of peace also. What we ask of England is justice for Venezuela and only justice. The voyage of Columbus introduced a form of national rivalry which is now dominating the politics of the world. The two Americas, then the islands of the sea and now Africa have been made the scene of contentions which, at first mighty contests for power, have now become sordid struggles for traffic. In every part of the world England seeks to obtain not only some new points of vantage, but usually all of them. She has made the submarine means of communication almost her monopoly. She aims to make every State her commercial vassal, and she pursues her objects with a vigor and skill that are the admiration of her rivals. What is to be the outcome of all this activity of greed. Whenever neighboring nations attempt to interchange their commerce England is found to be engaged in an effort to turn the channels of trade from their natural courses so that they may pour their benefits into her lap. Her rivalry is felt in many quarters to be pestiferous. She backs it all up with naval preparations which are a menace to every other nation and openly avowed to be such. There can be but one result to such a career. If she goes to war with one nation a dozen others will cut off here and there some advantage which she has seized, and she cannot hope for a victory sufficiently pronounced to offset these losses. She stands to lose in any war she undertakes and needs peace more than any other nation. By a remarkable coincidence of unconnected events two powers which do not pretend to have such extensive naval preparation as England have within a month given her notice that her display of power is futile, and if other events arising should make it needful there are half a dozen other powers who would do likewise. No array of battleships will give one nation the privilege of affronting the world and in the calmness with which the United States and Germany have notified England of their disapprobation of her course that country may well read the lesson of her limitations.

Senator Hawley warns the Army that they must get together if they hope for any Army legislation from this Congress. The bill of Mr. Cummings, H. R. 3,130, published last week, would seem to offer the best basis for union. The adoption of this measure would be of great advantage to the Army, and if they will lay aside all other measures and unite to secure the passage of Mr. Cummings's bill they will accomplish more than they have during the thirty years of distracted and divided effort since the war. Various measures of elaborate reorganization have received the favorable consideration of Congress, but largely because, as Senator Hawley says, there is too wide a difference of opinion among officers, and as nearly all of them have some friend in the Senate and House, they are enabled to prevent any legislation in their behalf. The remedy, as Senator Hawley suggests, is "to stop this meddling with the legislative department of the Government on the part of both Army and Navy officers." To stop it he proposes that par. 5, A. R., should be strictly enforced. Concerning this a correspondent says: "The unequal working of par. 5, A. R., is apparent upon the least consideration. The line of the Army is left to the tender mercies of a possibly revealed correspondence, while bringing affairs of the Army to Congressional attention; the staff bureau seek out the Congressmen in person, and, thus, while interfering much and more than the line possibly can do with War Department plans, have perfect and entire immunity. We know whereof we speak in this matter. Is the line to be muzzled while the staff are thus given free rein? That is the effect. Is it fair? Is it what our reputedly wideawake and level-headed Secretary of War started out to accomplish by this regulation? We imagine not. The only sensible and fair thing to do, as a practical measure, is to abrogate this one-sided prohibition. Belknap tried this muzzling process. It failed of any useful purpose. We concede that, as an abstract proposition, all military men will agree that attempt on the part of Army officers to influence legislation should pass through the War Department. But we must, in determining the reasonableness and practicability of this regulation, consider things as they are, and not as we might wish them to be. Viewed in this light, it appears that, of necessity, this regulation must prove to be mere 'brutum fulmen.' Again, it greatly is to be regretted that the regulations should have coupled the admonition with a threat. The former might have appealed to the esprit de corps of the Army; the latter stifles such noble sentiments."

The fight against the confirmation of Col. John J. Coppinger to be Brigadier General in the Army is being waged with great vigor by the American Protective Association. One of the officials from Detroit, Mich., has been recently in Washington explaining to Senators the hostility of that organization to Col. Coppinger on the ground that he is a Catholic and a foreign-born citizen. This organization is especially strong in Michigan, and special efforts have been made to secure the hostility of the Michigan Senators to the confirmation of the nomination. Senator Burrows announces that he will oppose the promotion because Col. Coppinger was junior to several Colonels over whose heads he was promoted, and that he was equally opposed to any other Colonel's promotion who was junior to his personal friend, Col. Shafter, of the 1st Inf.



A correspondent asks us if that portion of par. 394, A. R., 1895, directing that "all officers salute in meeting and in making or receiving official reports" is not a good deal of a dead letter? Our information is that it is not; indeed, a recent visit to one of our military posts showed us that the part relating to officers saluting when meeting is very much in evidence.

Our French service contemporary, the "Avenir Militaire," holds that the English are in the wrong on the Venezuelan boundary question, but is apprehensive lest our Monroe Doctrine should be some day turned to the disadvantage of France and every other country that may have a strip of territory on this side of the Atlantic.

As the result of reports received at the War Department touching the actual results in warfare of the small caliber bullet, the bullet, made of a case of thin, nickel-plated steel, filled with lead, will have a small portion of the point cut off, exposing the lead core there. The effect will be to cause the bullet to "mushroom," or spread out, whenever it penetrates the body, causing a terrible and most destructive wound.

Reports are noticed as to the prevalence of corns among our soldiers owing to the quality of official shoes issued to the Army. Within our own knowledge, there is scarcely any subject tending to the efficiency of the troops for active service which has received more attention than that of keeping them properly shod. Soldiers are prone to wear "fancy shoes" off duty, hence possibly the origin of many of the corns.

During the first performance of Rice's "1492," at Montreal, Jan. 6, the appearance of the Stars and Stripes was terribly hissed by the audience. The hissing was so severe and the dissatisfaction of the audience so apparent that between the first and second acts the management sent out for a number of Union Jacks, which were prominently displayed in the second act, and were heartily cheered, as was the singing of "Rule, Britannia," which was followed by "Marching Through Georgia." The appearance of Columbia at the end of the third act did not create any comment.

The "Courrier des Etats-Unis" puts its Parisian confidants on their guard against information that comes from English sources, tending to change the nature and the meaning of manifestations of public opinion in the United States. It shows them how seriously the Monroe doctrine is taken by the American people, and says: "Consequently we are forced to consider the English policy in regard to Venezuela as extremely stupid. To gain possession of a territory of no great value, the possession of which can add absolutely nothing either to the prestige or the power of England, Lord Salisbury has aroused the popular sentiment of the United States; he has brought up the gravest international difficulty that the English Government has encountered since 1878. It would have been easy for him to get out of the difficulty by accepting the proposed arbitration, just as France did in regard to the contested territory of Guiana. But Lord Salisbury preferred to be arrogant, and now he is astonished to find somebody else even more arrogant than he."

Secretary Herbert has given out this statement concerning the inspection of the battleship Texas: The inspection board have spent several days on the Texas carefully investigating the vessel herself, the machinery, guns, etc. They recommend quite a number of changes and improvements. Among others that docking keels be fitted one on each side such as are now provided for in all new battleships; that various bracket plates be stiffened when a convenient opportunity occurs; that additional water-tight doors be fitted to facilitate communication between fire rooms and passing coal from one side of the ship to the other. The feed-pumps are not efficient. They also recommend various changes in the piping so that any pump can supply any boiler. The packing in the joints of the hydraulic appliances having deteriorated, leaked so that it was impossible to maintain the necessary pressure to operate the 12-inch guns in the turrets. In the hydraulic pump room the leakage of steam from these joints created a heat that made it impossible for the men to remain. The board suggests that the hydraulic appliances as they are be put in proper condition in order to fairly test their efficiency. Work is also necessary on the turrets, ammunition hoists, electric firing appliances, etc. The location of the 12-inch magazines between the fire rooms is bad for storing powder, being too hot. The board states that this defect can be readily remedied. The Texas will be sent to a navy yard, and all the deficiencies pointed out will be remedied, and when this is done she will be a first-class ship. The vessel will be placed out of commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The cost of the changes, according to a preliminary estimate, will be \$30,000, and the time necessary to make them is estimated at six months. It will be necessary to take off the bottom plating, remove the frames and substitute for them heavier frames.

According to Edward Harlow, who writes on "Ancient Lineage" in the "Cosmopolitan" for January, the dean of royal houses is the Mikado of Japan, whose royal race has occupied the throne of the island kingdom since the time of Nebuchadnezzar and Daniel the prophet, 660 B. C. The present Mikado is the one hundred and twenty-second of his line who has ruled during this period of over 2,500 years. The Bourbons, who are the most ancient of European royal houses, only date back a thousand years, to Robert Strong, Count of Anjou, 864. The Hapsburgs descend from Gotran the Rich, Count of Altenburg, whose seat was in Switzerland, A. D. 952, and whose descendants first became Counts of Hapsburg in 1020. The longest proven pedigree by the Western world is that the Count Albert de Mun, the Catholic Socialist and leader of the "Right" in the French Assembly. His descent is traced from Merovans, who was the grandfather of Clovis the Great, the first Christian king, whose birth must be dated back to the fourth century, as Clovis was born 483 A. D., when the Mikado's ancestors had already been on the throne over 1,100 years. The best authenticated pedigree of the British isles is probably that of the house of Mar, in Scotland, which dates from A. D. 1093. The two ancient families of Rome, the Collonas and the Orsini, cannot date with certainty back of 1100 and 1190. "In 1893 the English House of Lords had not a single male descendant of any of the barons who were chosen to enforce the Magna Charta, nor of any one of the peers who fought against the French at Agincourt." Mr. Harlow says: "Any one whose male ancestor married a daughter of one of the Scottish kings can at once trace his lineage back to Kenneth I. (died 859), or indeed to King Kenneth's ancestor, Fergus, who crossed from Ireland to Britain A. D. 508. In the same way in France, one may trace back to Clovis (455), or to Charlemagne (814), or to the ancestors of Charlemagne (640). There are not a few such proved descents in America, and many more in England and in Europe."

After a tedious session the Ewing court martial at Fort Leavenworth came to an end Dec. 23 and the proceedings and findings were forwarded to Gen. Merritt. Much testimony was taken as to the propriety of Dr. Ewing's action in the case of the scalded child of Sergt. Cooney. Testimony given by the accused was to the effect that he requested Sergt. Cooney to report to him about 4 o'clock the condition of his child, and the Chief Surgeon's testimony shows that if the Sergeant had reported Dr. Ewing would have been unable to leave the post, as he was then Acting Post Surgeon, Maj. White being absent in the city, and a visit to Sergt. Cooney's house would have left the post without a medical officer. Col. Hartsuff also testified that he was in the front room of Maj. White's residence when Dr. Ewing called with reference to the orders given by Maj. White to attend the child, and that Dr. Ewing's conduct at that time was quite respectful. Dr. Ewing testified that the fraternal relations between himself and Dr. White up to Jan. 1, 1895, were good, but had been reverse since. In January, when he became Acting Post Surgeon in Maj. White's absence, he discovered, in looking over the records of the post, damaging reflections upon himself in indorsement made by Surg. White on papers among the hospital records. Still more offensive indorsements followed. A number of testimonials were presented from high Army authorities and eminent physicians and surgeons referring to Dr. Ewing's professional abilities and commending him in the highest terms. Many professional papers were presented by Dr. Ewing, that had been read before professional bodies, tending to show that he is devoted to his profession, and in this he was supported by an Army Surgeon, Dr. Charles R. Greenleaf, who stated that the accused's services to the medical department have been of great value. The testimony as a whole is too long and tedious to be detailed here. Part of it was designed to show that the accused drew forage for horses that did not belong to him but to Hosp. Stew. Van Clossman.

The "Naval and Military Record," in its issue of Dec. 26, has this contribution from a correspondent: "It may be interesting at this moment to recall the comparative strength of the navies of Great Britain and the United States. The British Navy consists of 489 ships, or, excluding torpedo craft, 353 ships. Of this number, 44 are battleships (not including coast defense vessels), and 100 cruisers of the first and second classes. The torpedo craft include 42 swift torpedo boat destroyers. The complement of officers and men on a peace footing is 83,400. The United States, according to the same authority, have a total of 68 vessels, 24 of which are battleships and port defense ships, and seven first-class cruisers. The second-class cruisers number 17. The total complement of officers and men at the present time is 12,658. Among these the American Government gives prominence to the Chicago, a vessel of which I have an interesting personal reminiscence. Two years ago, when sailing out of Southampton Harbor, we had on board the American liner New York not only Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who has just been indulging in some tall talk, but an American Admiral who had completed his term of service, and was returning to his own country. He was a modest, retiring man, who looked as little like a sailor as our own Adm. Field, and did not give me the true reason when I asked why the yards of the Chicago were manned with cheering sailors when the ship's band played 'Yankee Doodle.' Of course, as I afterward learned, it was in honor of the Admiral. 'She's a fine looking ship,' was the answer, 'and very conspicuous. Your Charley Beresford says that a couple of shots would upset her.' Of this I am sure the Admiral was of the same opinion as our Lord Charles Beresford." Perhaps it might have been as well for this correspondent to have added in a footnote that the United States entered the war of 1812 with sixteen vessels, when England had over one hundred. During the war we not only captured 300 British vessels of one sort or another, but gave the British Navy some lessons in naval warfare that are not yet forgotten.

Our Russian exchanges, the "Novosti" (News) and "Petersburgskaya Zvezda" (St. Petersburg Life), contain descriptions of the Michael Academy and School of Artillery, which has just celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary, Nov. 25, 1895 (Old Style). The exercises opened with divine service in the academy chapel, which was attended by many high officials and at which an address was delivered by a prominent official of the Orthodox hierarchy. The Grand Duke Andrei Vladimirovich was in the ranks of the "young gentlemen" as they were marched into the church. After the conclusion of the Te Deum service the assembly passed into the Imperial hall, where the proper officer gave to the academy-school a greeting from the Czar, to which responded a rousing "Hurrah," followed by the national hymn. Then were read the nominations, promotions, etc., following which was given a sketch of the institution during the seventy-five years of its existence. It began in 1820 with the establishment of a scientific laboratory and public lectures to supply the shortcomings of the Russian artillery service of that day. The institution soon reached such a degree of perfection as to be fully equal to similar establishments in Western Europe, giving to Russia expert gunners, men skilled in the manufacture of ordnance, and experienced teachers to prepare the youth for service with artillery. In 1855 the officers' classes were separated from those of the school and the Artillery Academy formed, and the course of the latter included in the general military instruction of the government. The last year men of the school were admitted to the academy, which thus gradually lost its special character and became indeed a true post-graduate lyceum for all branches of the military service. In 1861 a theoretical course of three years and a practical course of two years were added; in 1865 the school was reorganized, the technical course being improved, and in 1868 the school was returned to the control of the artillery and the course of instruction so modified as to conform with the latest knowledge in the various fields of work. An inspection of the school followed the opening ceremonies of the anniversary to which we have alluded. We are indebted to Surg. F. B. Stephenson, U. S. N., for the translation of the article from which we quote.

In a conversation with the reporter of the San Francisco "Call" Comdr. J. J. Brice, U. S. N., said: "There are recognized in military science three lines of defense against a foreign power. The first is offensive operations on the enemy's coast; the second is the outlying natural defense of your own coast; the third is the defense of your coast line and harbors. As referring to the present controversy with England we are able at once to operate on the first line and attack the English commerce off her own coast. This is owing to the great energy shown by us in the last few years in building fast cruisers and a system for converting speedy merchant steamers into cruisers. The second line of our national defense has been systematically encroached upon by

England for years past with a purpose not friendly to us. This has not been done without a well-matured policy extending from years back into the future. She may think the time has come to realize the object and develop her policy. The tenor of the European press is not in sympathy with us for the best of reasons. The Monroe Doctrine affects them all. There may be combinations for which the English have been preparing to menace our country for these many years. One feature of this trouble we can safely rely upon—that some one will have to back down or there will be a fight, and it will not be the United States to recede from her position. Where will be the seat of war? It will not be in Venezuela any more than in Patagonia, but naturally at the weak points of each nation. The weak point of England is her commerce, and we are able to attack that at once. Her next weak place is Canada and British Columbia, and we are prepared to attack them at once. So with all of her boasted strength upon the sea, England would in a measure be placed upon the defensive at once. To operate against us she must have a base of supplies—the most important factor for both fleet and army by land and sea. Our weak point would be Newport, R. I., upon which she could operate with their fleet from Halifax. The capture of Newport would establish a base to attack Boston and New York. It is more than probable, however, our cruisers would keep the English fleet busy on their own coast protecting England's vitals, and she would not dare to send heavy fleets to descend upon us. For relative requirements in the amount to protect and defend the advantage is with the American fleet. The demoralizing effect of our cruisers on her coast would tend to keep her vessels at home."

We have received a work in Russian on the "Storm of Praga by Suvoroff in 1794."\* It is a communication of Col. N. A. Orloff, extraordinary professor of military art of the general staff, read before the staff of the military guard of the St. Petersburg military district, St. Petersburg, and is printed by the staff. The title of Professor Orloff's monograph is misleading in that it suggests a merely technical account of Gen. Suvoroff's operations about Praga, which culminated in the complete suppression of the Polish revolt of 1794 and led to the third partition of the unfortunate kingdom. As a matter of fact Professor Orloff, while not neglecting technical details, has contrived to compress a remarkable amount of historical material within a surprisingly brief compass, and to present, with a picturesqueness peculiar to his race, an outline sketch of the whole series of events which extended from 1793 to the surrender of Warsaw in the following year. The work gives every evidence of the most careful preparation, the numerous footnotes showing that the author has familiarized himself with all the literature bearing on his theme, whether printed in Russia or elsewhere. His aim has manifestly been to be impartial so far as is consistent with the usages of his country, and the patriotic occasion (the centenary of the fall of Praga) which called forth his brochure. As to Suvoroff's generalship opinion is pretty evenly divided between those who would have us believe that he was merely an eccentric genius of impulse—a lucky fellow who accidentally accomplished great results by simple dash and recklessness—and those who would give us to understand that his eccentricities were of the surface only, and that his whimsicality was merely a politic disguise for carefully-matured ideas of far-reaching consequences. Professor Orloff belongs to the latter class, and it must be confessed, succeeds in making out a pretty good case for his favorite. He has managed to be persuasive without once employing rhetoric. The uniform inference from his statement of fact is that had Suvoroff been like Rymyn and Derfelden, a General of ordinary qualities, with conventional ideas of conduct, his campaign in Poland must have come to nothing. If he carried everything before him, even to the Empress Catherine herself, it was due to his ingenious disregard of conventional restraint—to his Jesuitical belief that anything would be pardoned him provided only he could be successful. Results certainly justified his most sanguine hopes. Going into Poland with a commission to take Brest, to fortify the place and use it as a base of supplies for the benefit of Derfelden's and Fersen's corps, he managed to appropriate the whole situation to himself and to force himself, in the face of court intrigue and professional jealousy, to be the undisputed master of the field before Praga.

Professor Orloff leaves no doubt but that Suvoroff foresaw the necessity for storming Praga from the time he complained so bitterly to Rumantseff of the "tedious idleness" in which his government kept him superintending the construction of fortifications, up to the moment when, having taken Brest, he called, evidently with no special authorization, upon the other Generals in the name of the Empress to co-operate with him in taking this strategic point. While still at Varkovitch he entered an emphatic protest against going to Brest in the quality of a "shopkeeper," and reminded Rumantseff pointedly of the advisability of a prompt move against Praga. Unquestionably the documentary evidence is conclusive that Suvoroff had Praga on his mind. The long delay at Brest would seem to indicate a want of determination on his part, but here again Professor Orloff comes to the rescue with a perfect array of facts to show that the delay was one of the necessities of the situation and, properly understood, only another proof of Suvoroff's incomparable generalship and his profound knowledge of human nature. Likewise the council of war called just before the attack on Praga, which has been cited as another proof that Suvoroff was more a creature than a master of circumstances, is construed to his advantage. Professor Orloff has drawn freely on Suvoroff's biographies for anecdotes and characteristic traits. Among the citations of this kind the two following may be taken as typical: Suvoroff thus explained his idea of victory: "The enemy expects nothing, they sing and amuse themselves; but you, down from the lofty mountains, out of the thick forests, through marsh and swamp, fall on them, as snow falls on the head. Hurrah! kill! slash! cut! The enemy is scattered, don't let them recover themselves. Chase them away! Put an end to them!" After Praga had fallen and Warsaw capitulated a deputation came across the river to discuss terms of peace with Suvoroff. It was on the morning of the 5th of November and the Commander-in-Chief was sitting on a wooden chest before his Kalmuk tent. "When he noticed that the deputies were approaching him with indecision, as if overcome with fear, he sprang up, threw his sword on the ground and rushed towards them with open arms, crying in Polish, 'Pokuy! Pokuy!' (Peace! Peace!)"

\*SHITURN PRAGA SUVORIM V 1794 GODU. Svoibchenie ekstraordinarnogo Professora Voennoye Iskuststva Generalnava Staba Polkovnika N. A. Orlova. Tohtannoe v Staba Voeck Gvardie e Peterburgskavo Voennava Okrugna, S. Peterburg. Tipografia Staba Voeck Gvardie e Peterburgskavo Voennava Okrugna, 1894.



Study of the reports received by our Hydrographic Office concerning the huge icebergs found floating in South Atlantic waters, leads to the conclusion that they must have been detached from some high land. From this the existence of an Antarctic continent is assumed.

Under par. 1202, Army Regulations of 1895, many Regimental Commanders have, under the discretion given them, returned to the use of the good old fife and drum by the field musicians of their regiments and discarded the trumpet. The change is generally approved.

Gen. Miles is anxious to have a series of practical experiments made with infantry mounted on wheels. The results of work abroad in this line will be described in the next volume to appear from the Military Information Bureau. The publication is expected to be ready in a few weeks.

A recent Leavenworth dispatch states that an informal test has been made of the power of resistance of packed snow against the penetration force of a bullet from the new and old Springfield rifles. From a distance of thirty yards the guns were fired into an immense ball of snow. In no case did the bullet penetrate beyond five feet and in some instances less than four feet.

Barbadoes is, it appears, to be left to take care of herself should England be involved in war, the imperial troops there being concentrated at St. Lucia. Barbadoes has a population of 184,000 and is only two-thirds the size of St. Lucia, which lies to the north of it and has a population of 45,000. Barbadoes has a splendid harbor which gives room for 500 vessels and St. Lucia has two harbors, Old Fort Bay and Port Castries.

Senator Cullom has introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint on the retired list of the Army, with the rank formerly held by him, any officer who has heretofore commanded any corps, division or brigade. Senator Perkins has introduced a bill (S. 1321) similar to H. R. 1,197, introduced by Mr. Hall, of Missouri, providing for the reorganization of the Medical Corps of the Navy, upon the basis of the organization of the Medical Department of the Army.

Col. Lake, Q. M. Gen. of the Dominion of Canada, left for England Jan. 3 to confer with the imperial authorities on the subject and to purchase a number of guns, it being the intention of the government to increase all the field batteries by two guns each. Mr. Dickey, Minister of Militia, will introduce a bill to arm the forces with Lee-Metford rifles.

Great enthusiasm upon the subject of President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan boundary question is reported from the isthmus. "The Star and Herald" says that on Monday night, Dec. 23, Panama witnessed a public demonstration the like of which has never occurred in its history before. The affair, as already announced, was organized for the sole purpose of giving expression of approval for the firm stand which President Cleveland has taken in the Anglo-Venezuelan dispute.

It is not generally known that one of the feats accomplished by Japan, as the Edinburgh "Scotsman" states, during the war with China was to produce a very complete and well-organized service of war news. This correspondence was compiled with the thoroughness that rounded off every incident of the campaign. There were two periodical publications issued during the war, exclusively devoted to it, following its course from day to day, and forming in the end a valuable history in several volumes.

Utah is now a State of the Union and the forty-fifth star will be added to the flag on the 4th of next July, the date the law prescribes for such additions. In anticipation of these orders the War Department is having new flags manufactured, which are also of the dimensions proposed by the revised Army Regulations. In the Navy all that will be done when the official order is issued will be that the sailmakers will sew in a blank space a star, and whenever the addition is made on board ship there will be a little celebration in honor of the event.

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" of Dec. 19 says: "That cycling is a valuable adjunct to the Army few will deny, but the machine gun tricycle is hardly calculated to be of really practical utility. The delicate mechanism of a Maxim is ill suited to the rough treatment that, in time of war at least, the machine gun cyclist would have to put up with. Rattling along a well-paved road is one thing, but dashing over obstacles during active service is quite another story. Pushing cycle firms, however, vie with each other in trying to obtain free advertisement by bringing out some complicated machine of a catchy military nature. Next we may expect that field guns will be seen mounted on a 'trike' and probably in time an autocar may groan underneath the burden of heavy ordnance. With the cycle all things are possible, appears to be the motto of the day."

Charles Crowley, business manager of the Phoenix (Ariz.) "Gazette," gives the following as the reason why Gen. Crook retired. "When Crook started after Geronimo in the seventies he took only a small force of soldiers, but a large force of Indian scouts. When he got down to Sonora, Mexico, to where Geronimo had retreated, these scouts turned traitors. They threw away the provisions, filled up all the water holes they came across, and in other ways heightened the hardships of the campaign. On account of all this, when the men finally overtook Geronimo they were half starved and nearly famished. Crook saw this and so did Geronimo, for the scouts had told him. It's all right to curse Geronimo, but no man who knows anything about him will deny that he was a shrewd, clever scoundrel. He was quick to take in the situation, and, after surrounding Crook's small force, told the General he would either have to make terms or be annihilated. Crook, under those circumstances, decided to make terms, and, according to the dictation of Geronimo, promised as a United States soldier and a gentleman not to make war upon the Indians any more. Crook, thinking of his men and not of himself, for Crook was not a man to think of himself very much, made the promise and was allowed to escape. When he came back he was retired at his own request and Gen. Nelson A. Miles succeeded him."

The Medical Corps of the Army is to have a new insignia. This is the decision of the Secretary of War and Surg. Gen. Sternberg is now taking steps to carry it out. The Quartermaster General laid before him the fact that the insignia of the Adjutant General's corps was almost similar to that of the Medical Corps, and as it has been the possessor of the design a greater number of years, the Secretary decided to have the Medical Corps make a change in its insignia. In accordance with the desire of the Secretary, Gen. Sternberg appointed during the past week a board consisting of Col. Charles H. Alden, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Lieut. Col. William H. Forwood, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Capt. William H. Arthur, Asst. Surg., and Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., to select a suitable insignia. In order to assist the board in its work, the Surgeon General sent to each medical officer above the rank of 1st Lieutenant a letter informing him that if he has any suggestions to make in connection with the matter, he is requested to communicate them to Col. Alden, the president of the board, at as early a date as practicable. It is understood that should the majority of the communications received urge the adoption of any particular device, the board will recommend its adoption by the Surgeon General and Secretary of War.

The commissioners appointed by Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of delimiting the boundary between Alaska and Canada have concluded their labors, and signed a joint report for presentation to their respective governments. What that report is cannot, of course, be told, but it is believed that it comprises a statement showing that it is practically impossible to run a line as laid down in the treaty. The surveys have demonstrated that fact. What next is to be done is a question for the diplomats, who will have to determine what shall be substituted for that impossible line. The necessity for speedily reaching a conclusion in this regard was urged upon Congress by President Cleveland in his annual message. The commissioner for the United States was Dr. T. C. Medenhall, superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey from Sept. 8, 1892, until July 1, 1894, and his successor at the head of the Survey, Gen. W. W. Duffield, since his retirement; for Canada, W. F. King, S. D., T. S., chief astronomer of the Department of the Interior, has served continuously as commissioner. The report is thought to have set forth an official verification, by surveys, of the fact that from Mount St. Elias to the Frozen Ocean the line is easily ascertainable, being that of the 141st meridian, but that south of Mount St. Elias the range of mountains, which, according to one provision of the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825, was to form the limit of Russian America there, has no existence.

In our statement of the strength of the British Army in the "Journal" of Dec. 28, p. 297, we should have given the number of regiments of cavalry and guards as thirty-one. Excluding the Indian Native Army and the forces raised by the colonies and her reserve, England has 221,000 officers and men actually serving. This allows about 1,300 to the three regiments of Household Cavalry; 18,500 to the 28 regiments of Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, Hussars and Lancers; more than 37,000 to 21 horse batteries, 87 field batteries, 10 mountain batteries, 93 garrison companies, and the depots and riding establishments of artillery; 7,700 to the various companies of Engineers; 6,000 to the seven battalions of Foot Guards; 137,500 to 141 battalions of line infantry, Highlanders and Rifles; 5,000 to various colonial corps raised as part of the imperial forces; 3,500 to the Army Service Corps; 2,500 to the Medical Staff Corps, and the remainder to the Ordnance Store and Army Pay Corps. There are on home service about 107,000 men; 27,000 in Ireland, nearly 4,000 in Scotland and the rest in England, Wales and the Channel Islands; 76,000 in India, Burma and Aden; nearly 15,000 in the garrisons of Malta and Gibraltar; 3,500 at the Cape and Natal; 3,000 at Hong Kong; 4,500 in Egypt; and the residue are scattered over the West Indies, Bermuda, Nova Scotia, Mauritius, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and other places. Canada has 1,400 of the Queen's forces, Australia none, and the recent despatch of men to the African West Coast has only added about 1,000 soldiers to the ordinary strength in that part of the empire. India has 9 regiments of cavalry, 88 batteries and companies of artillery, and 53 battalions of infantry. The largest force is in the Bengal command, some 24,000; the new command of the Punjab comes next with 20,000, and of the two other commands Bombay has about 1,000 more men than Madras, the latter including Burma.

An important movement in the direction of ordnance supply is the incorporation under the laws of the State of Virginia Jan. 4, of the American Ordnance Company and the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company. The capitalization of the Hotchkiss Company is \$1,000,000, and of the American \$500,000. The former Hotchkiss Ordnance Company goes out of existence with the incorporation of the new Hotchkiss Company. Its patents and manufactory at Providence become the property of the new corporation, which no longer has any connection with the French company. Although preparations had been going on to form a great ordnance company, whose works would rival the famous Krupp works, negotiations were precipitated by the President's message, and so last week Alfred De Buys, of Flint, Edye & Co.; William J. Bruff, of Hartley & Graham, and Charles H. Gullick, of Washington, went to Virginia, and secured the incorporation of the two companies. A formal organization of the companies was effected, with Mr. De Buys as president of the Hotchkiss Company, and Mr. Gullick secretary. Mr. Bruff was made president of the American Ordnance Company. Mr. De Buys, when called upon by a "Tribune" reporter, said: "The purpose of the main company is to increase the facilities for manufacturing ordnance in this country. As matters now stand, the Government could not get half a dozen rapid-firing guns without waiting an interminable time for them. We propose to make the facilities of the company such that we can carry a large stock of ordnance, from which orders could be filled at once. The men who are behind this company and compose it have had a long experience, and they have abundant means to make the company what we intend it shall be, one able to compete with any ordnance manufactory in the world. Our intention is not only to supply ordnance for our own country, but to enter into the markets of the world in open competition." Mr. De Buys said that the present officers were only temporary, and that permanent officers would soon be chosen. The permanent offices of the American Ordnance Company, he said, would probably be in New York. Where the works would be located had not been determined. Rapid-firing and machine guns will be the company's specialty. The Hotchkiss Company will manufacture the Hotchkiss gun exclusively. The Cramps, of Philadelphia, took a deep interest in the matter. They control the Driggs-Schroeder Ordnance Company. This and the Hotchkiss are the largest two manufacturers of ordnance in this country. It is said that the original plan of incorporating one company alone for the present project was interfered with by the fact that the Hotchkiss patents were so tied up as to

make it impossible to turn them over to a single organization. Besides the Cramps, those who took an active interest in the undertaking were Gen. Ordway, Marcellus Hartley, of Hartley & Graham, the well-known dealers in arms and ammunition at 315 Broadway, and Charles R. Flint. Other men of reputation also took stock in the enterprise.

#### ARMY HARMONY.

"Give us a song," the troopers cried,  
And while the glasses jingled,  
Blake, of the Second, flushed with pride,  
From out the squad was singled.  
He sang "The Wearing of the Green,"  
And then, for variation,  
Brought "Yankee Doodle" on the scene,  
'Mid thunderous acclamation—

"Yankee Doodle, you're a brick!  
(So was Napper Tandy),  
Ireland's friend from first to end  
Is Yankee Doodle dandy!"

Fill up again, and Private Brand,  
Breathing of beer and glory,  
Wafted "Die Wacht" of Germanland  
Up to the seventh story.  
With lusty lungs we wheeled in line,  
And made the rafters quiver.  
But soon the current of the Rhine  
Flowed into "Suwanee River."

"Way down upon the Suwanee River,  
Far, far away,  
There's where my thoughts are turning ever,  
Down where the old folks stay."

Then "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,"  
And "Partant pour la Syrie,"  
From Kerr and Jean Laforgue were had  
In ringing tones and cheery;  
But Syrian plain and Scottish glen  
Were swept by a canter,  
To join the ranks of Sherman's men  
Encamped around Atlanta:

"Hurrah! hurrah! We'll join the jubilee,  
Hurrah! hurrah! 'Tis the flag that sets you free,  
And so we sang the chorus from Atlanta to the sea,  
While we were marching through Georgia."

And thus the hours to midnight ran,  
With friendly jest and prattle,  
And hymns of many a warrior clan  
On many a field of battle;  
But, turning from each foreign land,  
The heartiest praise and chorus  
Was thine, O dear Columbia, and  
The flag that glitters o'er us:

"Tis the Star Spangled banner,  
And long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free  
And the home of the brave."  
—WILL STOKES in Boston "Life."

#### VALUE OF THE MONITORS.

Speaking of the monitor Puritan, Rear Adml. Jouett, U. S. N., said: "She is the greatest fighting vessel ever built, and she can whip any war craft afloat in the world to-day. She cannot be sunk, and to hit her is almost out of the question, because she sits so low in the water. On that account she cannot be seen actually at a distance of two miles, and to strike her with a shot would be as difficult as to hit the edge of a visiting card at fifty paces with a pistol bullet. Not the strongest battleship could withstand the blows delivered simultaneously from her four great twelve-inch rifled guns, concentrated on the target and discharged together by the touch of an electric button.

"What can a whole fleet of ordinary war vessels do against a powerfully armed antagonist that is practically invulnerable? The average cruiser or battleship towers twenty-five or thirty feet above the water—that is to say, as high as an ordinary house. She is an easy target at a distance of eight or ten miles, taking into consideration the accuracy of modern gunnery. The Puritan, on the other hand, shows only thirty inches above the water line. She presents no target, while she is able to 'plug' the high-freeboard vessels every time before they can even come within sight of her.

"In a vessel like the Puritan we have not merely an engine for harbor defence. Such a ship is able to go around the world. It is the staunchest type of craft that floats, and nothing can sink it. The suggestion has been made that such monitors could not fight their guns in a seaway, but no notion could be more absurd. Adml. Bunce not long ago took the Monterey, an inferior vessel of similar type, out into the ocean with the deliberate purpose of looking for a storm. He went through two big gales and his ship floated like a duck on the water, and was perfectly manageable under conditions which would have rendered it impossible for other war vessels to cast loose their guns. He found that he could pass the bar of the Columbia River when merchant steamers did not dare to make the attempt, and that without the slightest discomfort. In a word, we have in the Puritan an unequalled floating gun platform.

"We do not wish to invade England or her possessions, but merely to drive her fleets from our shores in case they should attack us. This we could do with ease, if only we had a few more such vessels as the Puritan. The Puritan, as you know, is almost finished. We have five other modern double-turreted monitors—the Miantonomoh, the Amphitrite, the Monterey, the Monadnock, and the Terror. The Puritan, with a displacement of 6,000 tons, is much the largest of the six. Next comes the Monterey, of 4,084 tons. The remaining four are of 3,990 tons each. These vessels will doubtless cut a large figure in a war with England in case such a misfortune should eventuate. All of these monitors are powerfully armed, the Puritan carrying four twelve-inch rifles, the Monterey two twelve-inch and two ten-inch, and the Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, and Terror four ten-inch each. In addition to these great guns, each of the monitors is equipped with rapid-fire and machine guns. The Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, and the Monterey are in commission; the other three are nearly finished.

This is what the "Army and Navy Journal" has been saying for many years. The most extraordinary thing in our whole naval history is the indifference shown to the most efficient instrument of war we have. A single naval engagement in which they took part would completely justify all that has been said in favor of the monitor type of vessel.



## WEST POINT.

The cadets and their friends celebrated the departure of the old and the coming of the new year by a dance in the customary hop room New Year's Eve, beginning at 8:15 and lasting until 12:15. A moment before midnight "taps" was sounded, and the arrival of the new year was heralded by the familiar bugle notes of the refrain, "I Can't Get 'em Up," etc., the cavalry reveille. The cadets joined in songs and cheers, the compliments of the season were exchanged and the guests departed in the best of spirits. Mrs. Bruff was hostess on this occasion.

New Year's Day was very quiet. The custom of receiving calls has died out completely. Many cadets spent the leisure hours in preparation for the examination of the ensuing day. The mess hall dinner was enlivened by a number of after-dinner speeches, toasts were drunk, etc. Among the themes were "The Ladies," "The Future," etc. Among the speakers were Cadets Stuart, Hinkley, King, Grubbs, and Connelly.

In the afternoon a cadet reception was given by Mrs. and Miss Michie from 4 until 6 o'clock. The guests were the entire second class and a number of the members of the first and third classes. Mrs. Pierce poured tea, Mrs. Gordon served chocolate, the Misses Knight, Davis and Mercer assisted in receiving the guests. The Misses Ernst, Torney, Erben, Craney, Hanne, Ward and Happersett were among the other ladies present.

An extra session of the young people's dancing class was held on the evening of New Year's Day.

On Friday afternoon the series of lectures given by Dr. Mason to the ladies of the post on "First Aid to the Sick and Wounded" was brought to a close, the subject of the concluding talk being "Effects of Heat and Cold, Poisons." These lectures have been invariably attended by large audiences, by whom the valuable suggestions conveyed have been greatly appreciated. After an interval it is proposed to supplement this course by a series of lectures on "Nursing."

The young people's dancing class met as usual on Friday evening.

The Saturday evening concerts, held in the gymnasium under the direction of Mr. George Essigke, the new band leader, on alternate Saturday evenings, deserve more than passing mention. They are very well attended, and afford genuine treats to lovers of music. The violin solos by Mr. Essigke are especially appreciated.

The condition of Professor Postlethwaite is somewhat improved since the last writing.

Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, 6th Cav., and Mrs. Barnhardt, Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, 2d Cav.; the Misses Knight, guests of Miss Davis; Miss De Mille, a guest of Mrs. Hazzard; Miss Hampton, a guest of Mrs. Spurgin; Miss Sumner, a guest of Mrs. Bruff; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Yates, of Lincoln, Neb., parents of Cadet Yates, fourth class; F. J. Bowles and J. H. Linnard, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch, of New York, guests at the hotel, have been among recent visitors at the post.

The semi-annual examination was begun on Thursday morning, Jan. 2. It is expected that it will have been concluded by the close of the present week, and that a cadet hop will take place on Saturday evening.

The weather is intensely cold. The thermometer registered 8° below zero on Monday morning. The ground was covered with snow for the first time this winter on Tuesday.

Miss Newlands returned last week from a fortnight's visit to Chevy Chase, near Washington, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Newlands.

Cadet King, of the first class, who was called home when about to start on Christmas leave by the serious illness of his father, left him much improved in health on his return to the post.

Cadet Smith, of the first class, was summoned to his home last week by the death of his father.

## FORT KEOGH, MONT.

The present population of this garrison is 487. Of this number there are 15 officers, 338 enlisted men, 82 adult civilians and 52 children under eighteen years of age. Three years ago the total population was 725. The reduction is due to the removal of Cos. A, B and D, the first and the last companies (A and D) now being at Fort Yates, and the second company (B) with Co. E at Fort Harrison. Capt. Charles L. Cooper, Troop A, 10th Cav., is the only officer of that rank now present, and with the exception of the commanding officer, Col. James S. Casey is the only officer above the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

Capt. John G. Ballance, who has been "over the sea" during his twelve months' absence, is expected back in a few days.

Lieut. David S. Stanley, with a detachment of fifteen men of the 22d Inf., is now on a two months' tour of duty at Camp Merritt, located at Lame Deer, at which is the Northern Cheyenne Indian Agency. Lieut. Frank B. Jones, Regimental and Post Adjutant, having passed the promotion examination at Leavenworth, has returned and on the 6th prox. expects to start with his family for a somewhat extended visitation in the East.

A large and well-made skating pond has been constructed, with boundary walls of frozen snow, on the parade. It is in excellent condition and is extensively patronized by the officers and others of "the line." A corresponding pond is on the opposite side of the parade for the enjoyment of the enlisted men and their families.

Santa Claus has come and gone, leaving behind him a most fervent feeling of gratitude in the hearts of all the junior residents for his impartial and exceedingly generous distribution of annual favors. His coming was heralded and facilitated by the ladies of the officers' families, who were untiring and most efficient in their preparations for this happy occasion. The special Christmas service, as arranged by Chaplain Ritner and his daughter, Miss Laura, was largely attended and participated in very heartily by the entire audience. The exercises were so arranged as to present the full history of the prophecies concerning the coming of the Messiah, the announcement of the angel, the visit of the Magi, the birth in Bethlehem, the joy of Simeon, and the prophecy of Anna, and all this was interspersed with carefully selected hymns to correspond with each division of the history of this sacred event. The singing by the chapel choir was quite a feature of these exercises. Every officer, the various members of their families, and each civilian and child at the post was the recipient of a lithographic Christmas card from the chaplain. At breakfast each enlisted man found under his plate a beautiful lithograph, 8x10 inches, of holly leaves and berries, bells, birds and rural scenery, in the center of which was an appropriate Christmas carol. On the reverse side was a Christmas greeting from the chaplain, in which he said: "I extend to you, personally, most cordial greeting. Devoutly do I hope that your health may be excellent, your hopes bright, and your enjoyment unalloyed."

The school for enlisted men was reopened on Monday, the 30th inst., and the children's school will be resumed on Thursday, Jan. 2.

KEOGH.

## SECTION SEVEN, SHERMAN BILL.

Editor "Army and Navy Journal":

It is much to be regretted that the otherwise excellent bill of Mr. Sherman, of New York, given in the "Journal" of Dec. 21, should be handicapped by the provisions of Section 7. This section is sure to create strong opposition to a bill otherwise unexceptionable. Whatever claim may be made for the justice of the new rule of promotion thereby established, nobody, I presume, will declare it a pressing or undisputed need of the service; the reorganization of the infantry regiments is both. Why, then, risk the success of the reorganization bill by making this bone of contention part of it? Even if its justice be conceded, why not let it take its chance in a separate bill and stand or fall by its own merit or want of merit. Infantry reorganization is a vital matter to that arm, an important matter to the whole service. This rule of promotion is a personal matter, and as such should not be allowed to encumber or endanger legislation aiming at the good of the service.

But although I hold the case to be perfectly clear, that Section 7 should be eliminated from the bill, totally irrespective of its intrinsic merit, it may not be amiss to glance at that aspect of the question before closing. There are two classes of officers who feel themselves the victims of injustice, or a faulty rule of promotion, which this section is intended to remedy. First, those who came into the service from the volunteers immediately after the close of the war and were ranked by the West Point men of '65, and secondly, those who were in regiments where promotion was unusually slow, and who, therefore, were eventually ranked by those who had been their juniors. Now the answer to any claim for remedial legislation on these points, so far at least as regards the past, is short, simple and sufficient. These rules and conditions of the service were in existence when these gentlemen accepted their commissions. They acquiesced in them by their acceptance, and thereby deprived themselves of any equitable claim to remedial legislation for the necessary consequences of their operation.

## OFF FOR VENEZUELA.

This illustration comes to us on the programme of a musical entertainment given by the 13th Inf. at Fort Ni-



agara. This enterprising gentleman evidently intends to go by way of the Isthmus. Perhaps if the walking were a little dryer he would make a bee-line for Canada.

## A MUDDLED MUGGINS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

In your issue of Dec. 28 you quote the opinions of a number of distinguished military gentlemen as to the ease with which they could overcome Great Britain at home and abroad. One scarred veteran would seize the Welland Canal and destroy the locks. Of course, it is well understood that everything in that vicinity is as unprotected and open to attack by water and by land as is the case in our own happy and happy-go-lucky country. Another chieftain threatens to "do up" the entire British empire, beginning with a trifle of 3,000 miles of railway which every one knows is a military line. The piece de résistance is to be Canada, with the West Indies and Ireland as hors d'oeuvres. A third adopts the expressive language of the prize ring and proposes to "land on Great Britain and take it." How is he going to get there? There isn't any bridge. Take it? Where to? It might be safer to leave it. And along comes another, who says "America is thoroughly prepared for trouble." Oh!

To some of us who are stationed on the lake frontier, where most of the promised entertainment is to be given, it would be interesting to know how these feats are to be accomplished with the ease and promptness suggested. If it would not be too much for ordinary people to be trusted with, we should like to hear something of the plan of campaign.

MUGGINS.

## THE COUNTESS WALEWSKA.

The Emperor of the French was still at Warsaw. The Polish capital was gay and frivolous. New hopes had awakened the spirit of folly in the aristocracy, and the "liberator" now at the very height of his physical power, was often conspicuous in the revels. In the intervals of his serious labors Napoleon gave way to a life of sensuality, and the women were prodigal of their charms. One of them was the well-known Countess Walewska, a beautiful woman, who while yet a child had been forced into wedlock with an aged nobleman. She was now made to feel that the future of her country depended upon her captivating Napoleon, for he had singled her out as the most beautiful of all the crowd which pressed around him on his entry. Indignant when the proposition was first made, she finally listened to the flabby morality of her friends and gave an unwilling consent. It is thought that her child was the first born to Napoleon, and that this fact, combined with his disgust for Josephine's incessant and inconsistent outpourings of jealous complaint as to his conduct, had much to do with his attitude concerning the political advantages of the divorce. Such was the young Polish noblewoman's eventual devotion to the father of her child that throughout his subsequent life in Europe she ran every

risk to be near her idol, and actually followed him to Elba.—Life of Napoleon, by Prof. W. M. Sloane, in the January "Century."

## FORT SNELLING, MINN.

With the mercury down to 23 degrees below zero, and the wind blowing from the Northwest at the rate of thirty miles an hour, as were the climatic conditions here Friday, Jan. 3, the people at Fort Snelling have come to believe that New Mexico and Arizona stations are not so bad after all.

The critical illness of Mrs. Borden has stopped for the time being all gaiety at this post. The usual Friday night concert and hop were not held last week, and the german which was to have been given on Monday, Jan. 13, has been indefinitely postponed. Mrs. Borden is a general favorite here and all are anxiously hoping for a favorable change in her condition.

Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. Edwards and Lieut. Bugge have all returned from leave.

Lieut. McAndrew is Acting Post Quartermaster during the absence of Lieut. Bundy on leave.

The special services held at the post hall on Sunday evening, Jan. 5, by Chaplain Hart were unusually well attended. The singing of Mrs. Fremont and of Mrs. McAndrew is worthy of special mention.

The New Year's reception given by Col. and Mrs. Page to the officers of the garrison was as pleasant a social event as could possibly be desired. Mrs. Page was assisted in receiving by all the ladies of the post. Messrs. Harry and Tracey Page are spending their holiday vacation in the post. Lieut. French has been confined to his quarters several days by illness. Capt. and Mrs. Reade are now comfortably settled in the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. Kennedy.

## FORT RILEY.

The third stereopticon show was given in the mess hall on Monday night, Dec. 30. An unusually large number enjoyed the privileges of the club that evening. Miss Kingsbury entertained the young people at "hearts" on New Year's eve, Miss Woolsey and Lieut. Williams receiving the prizes. The old year was given a farewell, and the new year a rousing welcome. Blindfold drawing was also played, Miss Vose and Mr. Vose carrying off the prizes for being the best guessers of the wonderful animals drawn. Mrs. Rafferty received on New Year's Day, assisted by Mrs. Furlong, Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Arnold. Mrs. and Lieut. Furlong entertained the Euchre Club on Thursday night, Jan. 2, Mrs. Adams and Lieut. Conklin winning the prizes. A hop was held on Friday night, Jan. 3, with Maj. and Mrs. Turrill, Maj. and Mrs. Rafferty, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott on the Reception Committee. A programme of fourteen numbers was danced, after which supper was served. The first cold weather of the season was experienced on the 3d, 4th and 5th of this month, the mercury marking zero.

## PENETRATION OF THE LEE-METTFORD RIFLE.

During experiments at the Royal Military College to test the penetrating power of the Lee-Metford rifle, the bullets fired at a wicker gubion filled with wet sand went clean through and were lost. The next target was a solid wall of sandbags. Here the bullet penetrated 28 inches and 30 inches. In the 30-inch penetration the bullet went straight for 20 inches, then turned at right angles for 8 inches, and afterward, again at right angles, in the direction of the firing point, where it was found undeformed. A target of loose sand was then tried. On the first day the bullet passed through 3 feet, and was then lost. On the second the target was deepened by a foot, and on this occasion also the bullet passed through and was not afterward seen, thus giving an inconclusive result. A mound of loose shingle of 1½ inches gauge proved a most formidable objective. On the first day a 4-inch special bullet was used, and this was found broken into shavings. On the second a 6-inch bullet was used and broken up fine by the impact. A severe test was one against a matchboard wall, the sides of which were 3 inches apart and filled with shingle varying from ½ inch to 1½ inches gauge. In the first experiment the bullet just got through, and in the second it went right through. In a similar experiment to the last, but with the sides of the wall 4½ inches apart, on the first trial the bullet failed to penetrate, but on the second occasion it lodged in the back board, just starting it. The next experiment was against a matchboard wall with sides apart as in the last, but filled entirely with shingle of ½ inch gauge, and on both days the bullet passed through. In a subsequent trial with a 6-inch matchboard wall, filled with shingle of ½ inch gauge, on the first day the bullet failed to get through, but on the second it lodged in the back board. Against a matchboard wall, the sides of which were 4½ inches apart, and filled with shingle of 1½ inches gauge, on the first occasion the bullet just failed to get through, but on the second the penetration was complete. With walls 6 inches apart and shingle of similar gauge to the last, the bullet failed to go through on both occasions, but on the last it penetrated 5 inches. Shooting at fir-tree logs on one day 27 inches thick, and on the next 37 inches, the bullet passed through and was lost in both instances. Oak logs proved less vulnerable. In the first experiment the bullet passed through 16 inches and was lost. In the second, however, the target consisted of two trees, each 12 inches in diameter, placed one behind the other. The bullet penetrated 20 inches, going straight through the center of the first, and on entering the second turned sharply to the right at about an angle of 120°, traversing another 8 inches of oak, where it was found undeformed. Firing against a stockade of 56-pound steel rails on both days it was found that the section of rail against which the bullet impinged was dented. One target was composed of soft brick, and against a 14-inch wall-stretcher brick the bullet penetrated 3½ inches; against a wall of similar thickness-header brick the penetration was 5 inches; against a 9-inch wall-stretcher brick the penetration was 4 inches, and against a wall of the same thickness-header brick it was 5 inches. Against hard brick laid as the soft kind were, the penetration was, in the case of the thicker walls 3 inches and 2¼ inches respectively, and in that of the thinner walls the penetration was exactly as against the former. Fired against a ½-inch steel plate the bullet punched a clean hole on both days. In the experiments against the brick walls the range was 12 yards, in the remainder it was 20 yards.

One speaker at a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce produced a sentiment which has the ring of true metal. That is Mr. F. C. Moore, president of the Continental Insurance Company, who said: "I would rather see every dollar I have in the world burned up for fuel under the boilers of a battleship than to see this country take any other stand than accords with its dignity and self-respect."



## PERSONALS.

Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 9th Inf., left Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., Jan. 7, on a short post leave.

Maj. T. J. Wint, 10th Cav., on leave in New York, with quarters at the Waldorf, visited friends at Governors Island Jan. 7.

Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Art., on sick leave for some time past at 5408 Broadway, St. Louis, is to be examined for retirement.

Capt. C. B. Ewing, Asst. Surg., has rejoined at Jefferson Barracks, there to await the result of his recent trial at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. La Roy S. Upton, 21st Inf., bade farewell to friends at Governors Island on Jan. 5 and will join at Plattsburg Barracks early in February.

The death of Maj. James Clarence Post, C. E., promoted Capt. William T. Russell to Major. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1873.

Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d Art., who has been spending a sick leave at Glenham, N. Y., was expected to join for duty at Fort Warren, Mass., the latter part of this week.

The "News" of Jamestown, nominates Gen. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, for Governor, to succeed Mr. Morton, and thinks Arthur C. Wade, of Chautauqua County, should take Lieut. Gov. Saxton's place.

The announcement is made from Albany, N. Y., of the engagement of Miss Maud Marie Rice, daughter of Mme. Eugénie de Roode, to Capt. Karl Augerer, commandant of the garrison at Theresienstadt, in the Austrian Army.

Miss Edith Bash, elder daughter of Maj. Daniel N. Bash, U. S. A., is spending a few weeks with friends at 141 North Fifteenth street, Philadelphia. Miss Bash has been the recipient of many kind attentions from the Army colony in that city.

Gen. John P. Hatch, U. S. A., will deliver, on the evening of Jan. 23, at the Town Hall, New Rochelle, N. Y., one of a series of free lectures arranged for. His subject will be "The United States Army: With the Colors During and After the Civil War."

The marriage of Miss Alice King, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Horatio C. King, to Mr. John Hanway will take place at the home of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 16. Only relatives and intimate friends will be present at the ceremony, which will be followed by a very small reception.

The "Catechism of Outpost Duty," by Capt. Arthur L. Wagner, 6th Inf., has been adopted officially for the use of the National Guard of Missouri. In the official order Adj. Gen. Wickham says: "This work should be in the hands of every officer in the guard, and it is hoped that commanding officers of regiments and companies will procure at least one copy each for the use of their commands."

Gen. James J. Dana, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dana met with an accident Jan. 2 in the Union Railroad Station in Boston which resulted in severe injuries to Mrs. Dana. They were returning home to Waltham, Mass., and, being told that the train was on the track, they started toward it. They were run against by a mail barrow drawn by a porter and knocked down with violence. Gen. Dana was unhurt, but Mrs. Dana had her left shoulder dislocated and her ear and temple gashed. She was put in a rolling chair and on the arrival of the train at Waltham was carried to her residence.

The Army officer recently retired under the 30-year law was Capt. Charles H. Greene, 17th Inf., and not Capt. Henry A. Greene, 20th Inf., as stated. The latter is now on duty as assistant instructor in the departments of law and infantry at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, and his work there has been very highly praised, not only by his superior officers at the school, but by the War Department. He is regarded as a very efficient officer and his record at the Department is of the best possible character. He is comparatively young, having graduated in 1879 and attained his captaincy in 1891. Capt. Charles H. Greene, who is retired, distinguished himself by his service during the civil war as an officer of the 4th R. I. Inf. In his retirement the active list loses a gallant and efficient officer.

Joseph W. Bailey, member of Congress from Texas, is described as one of the most picturesque figures in the present Congress. Mr. Bailey stood in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel recently with his waistcoat unbuttoned—it is said that he buttons only the lower button of his waistcoat—revealing an expansive shirt front. His long frock coat and leonine tangle of hair gave him a strange look. Mr. Bailey is known in Congress as a student of the Constitution. Lately he has branched away from that and has taken a new tack. His new idea has not met the hearty approbation that he hoped for. Mr. Bailey wants to abolish the retired list of the Army and cut off the pensions of men that have spent their lives in working for the Government and fighting her battles. When Mr. Bailey was asked about his bill, he said, quaintly, that the idea originated in a desire to cut down expenses. Bailey is a friend of the administration and he believes in giving the lion's tail another twist. He does not think that we are going to have a war with England, but if we are he is ready to stand by the Government as all Americans do.

In the new Navy Register Rear Adm. George Brown is the ranking officer. Rear Adm. James A. Greer, who held that position in the last register, retired Feb. 28. Vacancies in the grade of Rear Admiral were filled as they occurred by the promotion of Commo. William A. Kirkland and Commo. Lester A. Beardslee. Since Jan. 1 of last year three officers, F. M. Bunce, F. V. McNair and John A. Howell, have been promoted to the grade of Commodore. Capt. Allan V. Reed is now the head of the Captains' grade; Comdr. Francis A. Cook leads the Commanders. Lieut. Comdr. George A. Bicknell the Lieutenant Commanders, Lieut. Nathan E. Niles the Lieutenants, Lieut. John A. Dougherty Lieutenants, junior grade, and Ensign T. C. Fenton the Ensigns. In the Medical Corps Med. Dir. Albert L. Gibson, who was the ranking officer on Jan. 1 of last year, has been retired and Md. Dir. David Kindleberger now heads the list of medical officers. The leading officers in the several grades of the Medical Corps are: Med. Insp. T. N. Penrose, Surg. W. G. Farwell, P. A. Surg. J. D. Gatewood and Asst. Surg. Lewis Morris. In the Pay Corps Pay Dir. Caspar Schenck is still the ranking officer, and Pay Insp. A. S. Kenny, Paymr. Daniel A. Smith, P. A. Paymr. John S. Carpenter and Asst. Paymr. William J. Littell are the heads of their respective grades. Chief Engr. George F. Kutz enjoys the honor of being the ranking Engineer officer. P. A. Engr. Stacy Potts is the ranking officer of his grade, as is Asst. Engr. Charles H. Hayes. There has been no change in officers in the corps of the professor of mathematics, Naval Constructors, Civil Engineers and Chaplains.

Col. Rodney Smith, U. S. A., reached his sixty-sixth birthday on Jan. 3.

Maj. W. C. Shannon, Surg. U. S. A., recently visiting in Omaha, rejoined at Fort Custer this week.

Gen. J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A., who has been confined to his house in Omaha by a severe attack of grip, is better.

Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Art., on leave for some time past at 5408 Broadway, St. Louis, is to be examined for retirement.

Col. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A., who is visiting relatives at Governors Island, N. Y., has had his leave extended a fortnight.

Maj. J. C. Worthington, Surg. U. S. A., on an extended sick leave, is quartered at 306 West Catherine street, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Patterson, wife of the late Capt. Patterson, 14th Inf., is visiting at Fort Leavenworth, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Reynolds.

President Diaz is to be honored by the erection of a splendid monument in the City of Mexico designed after the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

The address of Ensign Holden Allen Evans and Naval Cadet L. S. Adams, U. S. N., is 6 St. Alban's Terrace, Down Hill, Glasgow, Scotland.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont gave a dinner Jan. 3 in honor of the new Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Peckham.

Mrs. Wilcox, wife of Gen. O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A., gave a large luncheon recently at her residence in Washington, D. C., to meet Mrs. U. S. Grant.

Capt. John Green Ballance, 22d Inf., who has just completed a year of travel and study in Europe, has rejoined his regiment at Fort Keogh, Mont.

Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, Adj. 2d Art., on a fortnight's leave from Fort Adams, R. I., is a recent guest of Col. and Mrs. Pennington at Governors Island, N. Y.

Col. E. C. Woodruff, U. S. A., who resides near Convent Station, N. J., reached his fifty-seventh birthday on Jan. 6. He was retired at his own request in 1892.

It is the general opinion, according to the Kansas City "Times," that Capt. C. B. Ewing, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., whose trial at Fort Leavenworth is finished, has been acquitted.

Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., on college duty at Providence, R. I., who has been on the sick list of late, was expected to join at Fort Adams, R. I., the latter part of this week to undergo a medical examination.

Lieut. S. D. Sturgis, 4th Art., has bidden farewell to friends in Chicago and is soon expected at Fort McHenry, Md. His period of staff duty with Maj. Gen. Merritt has been especially pleasant.

Pvt. Robert Kibbetts, of the Detachment Seminole Negro Indian Scouts, recently enlisted in that organization for the thirty-fourth time. Most of his enlistments were for six months, some for a year, and the last one for three years. Can any one beat this number of enlistments?

At the recent celebration at Berlin, Germany, of the centenary of the Academy of Sciences, the Emperor and Empress were present. The American professors, Simon Newcomb, Alexander Agassiz and Henry A. Rowland, were created officers and Adolphus Hall a Chevalier of the Legion.

Capt. F. H. Hinman, U. S. A., who resides in Flushing, L. I., while looking over some old papers, etc., in a storeroom in his house recently, discovered the first vestry book of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church of that village, covering the history of the parish from 1766 to 1798, during the stormy period of the revolution.

Maj. Gen. Miles, in selecting Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, C. E., as his second Aide-de-Camp, has chosen an officer of excellent ability and varied professional knowledge. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1880, first in his class, and since then has filled many responsible positions, the last being at Savannah, Ga., in charge of defensive works, improvement of rivers and harbors in Georgia and Florida, etc.

The death mask and shield of Gen. Grant, designed by the artist, Walter Sanford, and the sculptor, Karl Gerhardt, have been completed at Hartford, Conn., and the original will be presented to one of the New York Grand Army posts. The design is decorated with oak and laurel leaves and is mounted on a panel. It is surrounded with the simple inscription, "U. S. Grant, 1822-1885," in burned letters.

The fourth annual banquet of the New York State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was held Jan. 3 at Delmonico's. The address of welcome was made by President Chauncey M. Depew and Gen. Horace Porter was one of the speakers. Among the celebrants and guests were Commo. Montgomery Sicard, Maj. Gen. T. H. Ruger, Rear Adm. Henry Erben, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Charles A. Dana, Gen. Thomas Wilson, Col. John C. Calhoun, Gen. Horatio C. King, Col. Frederick D. Grant, Gen. N. Bolet-Peraza, of Venezuela; Col. L. L. Langdon and Robert B. Roosevelt.

Maj. Jesus Castro Balomino, Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Antonio Maceo, the Cuban revolutionary leader, a recent arrival in New York City, is reported as being in high spirits over the success of the Cuban revolutionists, and the near approach to Havana of the armies of Maceo and Gomez, and is quoted as saying: "Nothing can now prevent the besieging of Havana by our armies. It is not our purpose to attack, destroy, or harass Havana. We intend to cut off the supplies of that city. The success of the revolution in Cuba is now assured beyond question. Our campaign will be closed before the winter is over, and inside of two years Cuba will be a free and independent government."

A despatch dated Greeley, Col., Jan. 1, says: The Rev. Harry Noble Wilson and Harriet C. Hogarty were married at high noon to-day. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, who reside on their ranch at La Grange, about seven miles from the city. The groom's father, the Rev. John Wilson, of Longmont, officiated. The groom is a young man, well and favorably known in Northern Colorado. He graduated with honor several years ago from the State University at Boulder, and then entered McCormick University at Chicago, where he won a \$2,700 scholarship entitling him to a two years' course at the University of Jena, Germany. He returned to this country in September, and shortly after was tendered and accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Idaho Springs. The bride is the eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. M. J. Hogarty, and with her parents has resided in this vicinity for many years. She is a graduate of the State University, receiving the degree of B. A. The wedding was a quiet one, only a few friends being present, beside the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. The young couple will make a brief tour of the State and then go to Idaho Springs, where the groom has a comfortable home prepared for his helpmeet.

Lieut. J. A. Jordan, of the Essex, is in Washington on leave.

Lieut. C. J. Bousch, of the Naval Academy, is in Washington on leave.

Lieut. R. G. Paxton, 10th Cav., of Fort Custer, is a recent visitor to friends in Omaha, Neb.

Maj. J. B. Burbank, U. S. A., of Gov. Morton's staff, visited friends at Governors Island on Jan. 8.

Mr. Percy Wier Arnold, of Yale, class '96, is spending his vacation with his parents at Fort Riley.

Maj. W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf., and Mrs. McCaskey are visiting at 1970 Third street, San Diego, Cal.

Lieut. G. C. Barnhardt, 6th Cav., and bride are expected to join at Fort Leavenworth about Jan. 15.

Col. C. H. Carlton, 8th Cav., lately visiting in New York City, has had his leave extended two months.

Maj. W. G. Wedemeyer, U. S. A., is spending the winter at Los Angeles, Cal., 845 S. Alvarado street.

Mrs. Walter McLean will be at home on Thursdays in January at 1727 O street N. W., Washington, D. C. Surg. George H. Barber, of the cruiser New York, is visiting friends at 1622 Nineteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb, 9th Inf., now visiting in Detroit, Mich., will return to Sacketts Harbor about the middle of January.

Gen. S. Holabird and Capt. William Hoffman, U. S. A., have resigned from the District of Columbia commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Lieut. A. L. Dade, 3d Cav., lately visiting at Hopkinsville, Ky., and now visiting at Clifton, S. I., N. Y., will join at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., about Jan. 15.

Lieut. W. M. Crofton, 1st Inf., has returned to Fort Leavenworth from a visit to Fort Sheridan, accompanied by the Misses Gabrielle and Marie Ethel Crofton.

Col. W. J. Volkmar, U. S. A., bade goodbye to friends this week at Governors Island, N. Y., and started for Denver to report for duty as Adjutant General of the Department of the Colorado.

Lieut. E. C. Brooks, 6th Cav., at present in Philadelphia since he relinquished duty at Girard College, is expected to join at Fort Myer, Va., for duty with Capt. Cheever's Troop E, about Jan. 17.

Capt. Clayton Hale, U. S. A., residing at 1324 East Grand avenue, Des Moines, Ia., reached his sixty-fourth birthday this week, Jan. 7, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Lieut. Edward D. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson are recent visitors in San Francisco. Lieut. Anderson will join his regiment shortly, leaving Mrs. Anderson to visit her parents, Maj. and Mrs. Clarence Ewen, in Los Angeles, Cal.

Lieut. F. C. Kimball, Q. M. 5th Inf., is busily engaged in making arrangements for the erection of a handsome post exchange building at Fort McPherson, the necessary funds having been appropriated by the post exchange council.

Mrs. Peters, wife of Lieut. Peters, who is attached to the European squadron, has leased her house in Washington, D. C., and expects to be absent from the city during a part of the winter and spring, which she contemplates spending in a trip to Italy.

Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, 5th Inf., was married Dec. 26, at Arcanum, O., to Miss Opal Robinson, daughter of Dr. Donavin Robinson, of that city. The married couple have gone to Springfield, Mass., Lieut. Sigerfoos being on special duty at the National Armory.

Miss Julia Havemeyer Maclay, daughter of Mr. Isaac Walter Maclay, formerly of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., who resigned in 1873, was married Jan. 7, at Yonkers, to Mr. Charles Ward Hall, of New York City. The bride's mother is the youngest daughter of the late Mayor William F. Havemeyer, of New York.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Hoffman House; Gen. Chauncey McKeever, Murray Hill; Maj. J. B. Burbank, Capt. C. Dodge, Jr., Capt. J. D. Glennan, M. D.; Maj. W. C. Manning, Capt. H. E. Tuthery, Col. P. D. Vroom and Mrs. Vroom, Grand Hotel; Capt. C. W. Whipple, Capt. D. S. Edgerly, Park Avenue.

The "Journal of the Military Service Institution" for January contains some articles of unusual excellence. Insp. Gen. Hughes leads off with "The Campaign Against the Sioux in 1876," to which we refer elsewhere; Capt. H. C. Sharpe's prize essay, "Supplying Armies in the Field," is given in full; Capt. H. W. Hubbell, "Carbines for the Foot Artillery"; P. Borger, "The Squad Formation"; Lieut. H. C. Davis, 3d Art., "Light Artillery Target Practice"; Capt. J. C. Gresham, 6th Cav., "Terrain in Military Operations." Reprints and translation, military notes, comment and criticism, reviews and exchanges, etc., complete another excellent number under the able editorship of Lieut. James C. Bush.

The lyceum season of 1895-96 at Fort Myer, Va., includes essays by Maj. Thomas Lebo, 6th Cav., "The Cavalry Drill Regulations"; Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., "Some Observations on the Recruiting Service"; Capt. Frank West, 6th Cav., "Cavalry Instructions"; Capt. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav., "Recollections of E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War"; Capt. B. H. Cheever, 6th Cav., "Defense of Washington in '64"; Capt. A. P. Blockson, 6th Cav., "The Government Ration and Kindred Subjects"; Lieut. E. F. Willcox, 6th Cav., "The Bicycle for Military Uses"; Lieut. Thomas Cruise, 6th Cav., "Our Preparations for War"; Lieut. H. J. Gallagher, 6th Cav., "The Battle of Murfreesborough"; Lieut. J. A. Harman, 6th Cav., "Our Alaskan Domain"; Lieut. W. C. Short, 6th Cav., "The Cavalry Horse"; Lieut. B. B. Hyer, 6th Cav., "Cuba, in its Military Relation to the United States"; Lieut. H. H. Stout, 6th Cav., "The Krag-Jorgensen Carbine"; Lieut. H. A. White, 6th Cav., "Acetylene, the New Illuminant"; Lieut. A. C. Nissen, 6th Cav., "Smokeless Powder"; Lieut. C. D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., "The Cavalry of the German Empire." The season at Fort Niagara, N. Y., includes essays by Col. A. T. Smith, 13th Inf., "The Summary Court"; Capt. William Auman, 13th Inf., "The Infantry Equipment"; Capt. J. C. Chance, 13th Inf., "Regimental Promotion for Non-Commissioned Officers"; Capt. John S. Bishop, 13th Inf., "Camp and March"; Lieut. C. S. Hall, 13th Inf., "The Technical Education of Non-Commissioned Officers"; Lieut. A. F. Buffington, 13th Inf., "Our Lake Frontier in Case of War with Great Britain"; Lieut. H. MacFarland, 13th Inf., "The Importance of Buffalo and Fort Niagara as Military Stations"; Lieut. J. C. Fox, 13th Inf., "The Company"; Lieut. J. H. Parker, 13th Inf., "Organization and Supply"; Lieut. Paul B. Malone, 13th Inf., "Tactics for Extended Order"; Lieut. C. H. Paine, 13th Inf., "Military Maps"; Lieut. Louis H. Bash, 13th Inf., "Capitulation of Ulm."



Lieut. Charles Dodge, 24th Inf., is in Washington.  
 Capt. C. M. Rockefeller, 9th Inf., is stopping in Washington.  
 Capt. and Mrs. Rodgers, U. S. A., gave a dinner last week.  
 Capt. R. Vance, U. S. A., retired, is on a visit to Washington.  
 Lieut. William P. Duvall, 5th Art., is on a visit to Washington.  
 Lieut. J. L. Chamberlain, 1st Art., is visiting friends in Washington.  
 Lieut. W. A. Mercer, 8th Inf., stationed at La Pointe Indian Agency, is on a visit to Washington.  
 Maj. G. A. Carpenter, 4th Inf., stationed at Fort Spokane, Wash., is visiting friends in Washington.  
 Col. Bird, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bird will have as their guests the Misses Johnson, of Wilmington, Del.  
 Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, C. E., has been appointed aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Miles at Army headquarters.  
 Lieut. B. H. Wells, 2d Inf., has returned to Fort Omaha from a fortnight's visit to his home in Salt Lake City.  
 Gen. Craighill, chief of Engineers, has ordered an inspection of the Lydecker tunnel. The board will meet on Monday.  
 Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, 17th Inf., returned to Columbus Barracks this week from a short but pleasant visit to Springfield, O.  
 Gen. Craighill, chief of Engineers, and Capt. Black, one of his assistants, were in Philadelphia on official business during the week.  
 Capt. and Mrs. Harrington, U. S. N., of 2100 O street, Washington, D. C., will have as their guest Miss Dupont, of Wilmington, Del.  
 The Army and Navy assemblies will be given at the National Rifles' Armory in Washington on the evenings of Friday, Jan. 17 and Feb. 7.  
 Col. A. F. Rockwell, U. S. A., recently granted six months' leave, is at present in Paris, France, and will spend much of his absence abroad.  
 Col. and Mrs. A. G. Britton gave a juvenile ball to their daughters, the Misses Sadie and Flora Britton, during the holidays at their Connecticut avenue residence.  
 Lieut. Wheeler, U. S. A., son of Representative Wheeler, of Alabama, is among the young officers recently assigned to duty at artillery barracks, Washington, D. C.  
 Mrs. Willcox gave a luncheon last week in honor of Mrs. U. S. Grant. Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Romero and Mrs. Stewart were among the guests who enjoyed the hospitality.  
 Lieut. Short, 6th Cav., supervised the Cosack drill given by Troop A at Fort Myer on Friday last. Gen. Miles, Sir Julian Pauncefote and ex-Minister Batchelor were present.  
 Naval Constructor W. L. Capps is making arrangements to leave for the Pacific coast on Jan. 21. He has been ordered to duty in charge of the Construction Department of Mare Island Navy Yard.  
 Maj. and Mrs. Kramer, 6th Cav., will visit Fort Myer on Thursday for a few days' stay, as the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cruse. Maj. Kramer has been on detached service at Fort Washakie, Wyo.  
 Lieut. and Mrs. Brooke, 6th Cav., have joined the regiment and reported for duty with Troop E. Lieut. Brooke has been on detached service as military instructor at Girard College, Philadelphia.  
 Lieut. Albert Niblack, U. S. N., in charge of all matters relating to the naval militia, is now engaged in making an inventory of all articles belonging to the Government, held in loan by the naval militia.  
 Maj. Albert Akers, Mrs. Akers and Miss Pickett have gone to Philadelphia to attend the formal debut of their niece, Miss Alice Pickett Caskin. Miss Caskin will later on be the guest of Mrs. Akers in Washington.  
 Mrs. C. S. Norton, wife of Adm. Norton, has rented a residence for the season at 1312 Nineteenth street, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Norton's niece, Mrs. William Wells, and daughter, of Brooklyn, will pass the winter with her.  
 The leave granted Assistant Naval Constructors Joseph D. Beuret and Joseph E. McDonald has expired, and those officers will be ordered to duty by the department. They recently completed a course in naval architecture in Paris.  
 Comdr. Robert Leary will be the first commander of the ram Katahdin. This officer has great confidence in the Katahdin, having supervised her construction at the Bath Iron Works. The Katahdin has been accepted by the authorities and is now at the New York yard.  
 Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Sternberg gave a dinner on Monday night in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Miles. The table decorations were smilax and fern set off with pink. The guests were Gen. and Mrs. Early, Senator and Mrs. Hawley, Col. and Mrs. Wilson, Gen. and Mrs. Breck and Gen. and Mrs. Craighill.  
 Washington social events this week include a dinner by the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, at which among others were present: Gen. and Mrs. Moore, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Maj. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, and Mrs. Phil Sheridan. At the bachelors' garden at the Rifles' armory, Lieut. M. M. Macomb led a cotillon of about 100 couples. Mrs. Lamont gave a breakfast in honor of Miss Florence Bryant, of New York.  
 Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Cushing, principal assistant to the Commissary Gen. of Subsistence, has received his commission as Lieutenant Colonel from the President. Col. Cushing has placed the parchment with the other commissions he has gained since his entrance into the Army. Col. Cushing has completed the index of the manual for the guidance of those connected with the Commissary Department, and the volume will soon be ready for issue to the service.  
 A Washington paper, speaking of the daughter of the Chief Naval Constructor, says: "Talking about pictures reminds one of Miss Martha Hichborn, one of the leading belles and beauties at the capital. Mrs. Hichborn and her lovely daughter were among the ladies who received with Miss Herbert, daughter of the Secretary, on New Year's Day, and it was evidenced plainly that no more popular mother and daughter could have graced a function. Mrs. Hichborn is prominently connected with the Daughters of the Revolution, and entertains at the prettiest small affairs given in Washington. Miss Martha Hichborn is the ideal American girl in beauty and frank gentleness of manner, and her grace and charm appeal equally to the dignitaries, junior and senior, of foreign lands, and the brave men of her own country."

Maj. H. M. Adams, C. E., on duty in New York city, is quartered for the winter at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Ora Elmer Hunt, 14th U. S. Inf., was married Jan. 1 at Point Arena, Cal., to Miss Eva Smith, daughter of Mrs. M. A. Smith.

Col. A. G. Robinson, U. S. A., on duty at Jeffersonville, has recently been transferred from the Oregon to the Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Prof. J. M. Rice, U. S. N., was a guest at the Princess Hotel, Hamilton, Bermuda, on Jan. 1, where he intends to remain until the end of March next.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt now has the court martial record in the case of Capt. C. B. Ewing, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., and an early promulgation of the case is expected.

Late arrivals of Army officers in New York are: Capt. T. A. Brigham, Capt. G. D. Fitch, Lieut. W. G. Fitzgerald, Lieut. C. B. Hagadorn, Capt. W. C. Langfitt, Lieut. W. Weigel, Grand Hotel; Capt. N. S. Jarvis, Lieut. M. L. Walker, Park Avenue; Capt. J. M. Thompson, Netherland.

Col. John Shaw Billings, U. S. A., retired, head of the Department of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, has been selected by the trustees of the New York Public Library as Superintendent in Chief of the consolidated libraries, consisting at present of the Lenox, Astor, and the Tilden libraries. He has accepted the position, provided the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania consent to his resignation from their institution, of which there seems to be no doubt. In his new position, Col. Billings will have in his care what will doubtless eventually be the largest library in the United States. The endowment of the consolidated libraries is \$3,500,000.

The "Savannah News," referring to the appointment of Capt. O. M. Carter, C. E., as aid on the staff of the commanding General of the Army, says: "Any honor conferred on Capt. Carter is a source of gratification to the people of this part of the country. They have learned to appreciate his ability as an officer and his devotion to the work intrusted to him. While rejoicing at any good fortune that comes to him, they would regret it greatly if his promotion should result in taking him to another post of duty, thus depriving the rivers and harbors of this section of an engineer who has done so much to make them capable of meeting the steadily increasing demands of commerce upon them."

Col. and Mrs. George L. Gillespie, of 49 East Fifty-third street, New York, gave a reception from 4 to 7 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 4, in honor of Maj. Gen. Ruger and Mrs. Ruger. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Horace Porter, and presiding at the rose-trimmed tea table were Miss Katherine Corbin and Miss Bessie Sawtelle. Among the guests were Mayor and Mrs. Strong, Col. and Mrs. Frederick Grant, Miss Grant, Mr. Tecumseh Sherman, Col. H. C. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Wing, Gen. Sawtelle, Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. and Mrs. John Sargent Wise, etc. A dinner to Gen. and Mrs. Ruger and Miss Katherine Ruger followed, at which, beside the host and hostess and their eldest son, the guests of the evening were: Gen. and Mrs. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wise, and Col. and Mrs. William C. Church.

#### DECISION IN THE ARMES CASE.

It is the intention of the military authorities to bring Maj. George A. Armes, retired, to trial at once. That officer was turned over to the military authorities by the marshal for the District of Columbia upon a writ certified by Judge Bradley, of the District Court, as a result of the decision of the Court of Appeals. An examination of the appeal cases which has been made by the military authorities leads to the conclusion that Maj. Armes cannot appeal to the Supreme Court, as that court, in the case of Cross v. Burke (146 U. S. p. 82) decided that it has no jurisdiction over judgments of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in habeas corpus. In the case of Tolman v. Tolman in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia the court overruled a motion by defendant to allow an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, citing the cases of Cross v. Burke, referred to above. The authorities say, therefore, that the only recourse left open to Maj. Armes is to ask a rehearing from the Court of Appeals, and from the language of the decision of that body they think there is little chance of the rehearing being granted. The members of the court which will try him will probably be selected from the officers on duty at Washington and at Fort Myer. Mr. Morrison, the chief clerk of the Judge Advocate General's Department, who conducted the civil proceedings for the government in the Armes case, is receiving warm congratulations from the officials of the Department for his masterly handling of the matter. He made several important points in military law, which were opposed to principles laid down by some of the military experts, but Mr. Morrison was supported by the opinion of the Court of Appeals. The court, in their opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Morris, say: "This case is not that of a civilian ruthlessly imprisoned by arbitrary military authority. The appellee is an officer of the Army of the United States, entitled to wear its uniform and to draw pay as such, and by express provision of the statute law of the United States for the government of the Army made subject to the rules and articles of war and to trial by court martial for any infraction of those articles (Rev. Stat. U. S., Sec. 1256). Nor is the force of the statute broken by the fact that the duties of a retired officer, such as the appellee is, are of an exceedingly limited character. But so far as the articles of war can be applicable to the retired officers of the Army the statute unquestionably makes these latter subject to them and to all the processes of the military law for all offenses committed by them in violation of these articles. Now, it cannot reasonably be doubted that the charges against the appellee in this case are of offenses against the military law, of which retired officers, as well as officers in the active service, may be equally guilty." It would be difficult to conceive a case to which the statute would be more appropriate.

The court argues at some length to show that actual arrest is as much a prerequisite in the administration of military law as it is of criminal jurisprudence. The arrest is waived in the case of a voluntary surrender, but upon the surrender the accused is in fact, and in contemplation of law, under arrest and subject to detention. Art. 65, articles of war, is quoted in support of this: "It is vain to argue that the term crime here is to be taken in the technical sense of a felony, for no such distinction is justified by the articles of war or by the dictates of reason. It would be absurd to conclude that arrest is improper, because the accused might come in voluntarily or upon mere notice and submit to trial without arrest." The court also says: "If the military au-

thorities had the right under the law and the articles of war to arrest the appellee, as we hold they had, and to detain him for trial before a court martial, it is not apparent to us how the place of his detention can become a material question so as to affect the validity of the arrest. Both Art. 65 and the regulation cited undoubtedly had reference, in the first instance and at the time when they were enacted into law, to officers in the active service, and for the very good reason that at that time there was no provision of law for a retired list. It cannot be rendered inoperative because retired officers have no barracks, quarters or tents, in any proper sense of those words, to which they could properly confine themselves or be confined. We cannot argue from these terms that an officer even in the active service could not be properly arrested on the march or on the field of battle, because perchance there are no barracks, quarters or tents available for his detention. The logical result of such an argument would be subversive of all military discipline, and the destruction of the legitimate purposes for which armies are maintained.

Moreover, even if there is excess or abuse in the mode of detention of an accused person, it does not follow that the excess or abuse may be remedied by the writ of habeas corpus. Such excess or abuse is not without remedy; but it must be a very grave and unusual case that would justify recourse to the writ of habeas corpus for the total discharge of the prisoner from all confinement. As an officer's word of honor is usually regarded as sufficient, arrest is usually only constructive, but that the military authorities in the present instance thought proper to insist on rigorous action towards the appellee does not justify us in characterizing that action as either arbitrary or tyrannical. And certainly it does not justify us in applying to harshness or caprice the remedy of habeas corpus, where there is the unquestionable right of arrest and detention."

The court decides that the detention of the appellee without the existence of charges does not invalidate his arrest and confinement. "Lord Coke seems to have thought that, at the common law, indictment or information was necessary before there could be a lawful arrest. But that theory was repudiated long ago, in fact, very soon after it was advanced, and it has long been settled the law, both of England and the United States, that indictment or information is never required in any case as a prerequisite to arrest and detention. Warrant is required in some cases, with affidavit or other testimony to support it, to justify an arrest, and in other cases there may be an arrest without warrant." Nor is it different in the military law. "That law cannot be more jealous of the liberty of its officers than is the common law of the liberty of its citizens. If the honor of an officer on the retired list requires vindication, it does not seem to us that for that purpose he is entitled to insult his commanding officer with impunity and to escape arrest therefor and be at large until specific charges therefor have been formulated and served upon him."

"The provisions of Art. 71 of the articles of war fully corroborate this view. If the charges have already been formulated and communicated to an officer before his arrest the service of a copy within eight days thereafter would be a work of most useless supererogation."

It is questioned whether the provisions of the fifth and sixth amendments to the Constitution apply to persons in the military service, but in any case their requirements are gratified if the arrest has been in accordance with law and military usage, and formal charges are preferred within a reasonable time after the arrest, which reasonable time the article of war last cited has fixed at eight days.

Finally, the court says: "The plain import of the law we conclude to be: 1. That when an officer in the military service commits an offense against the articles of war in the presence of his commanding officer, or to the personal knowledge of that commanding officer, he may forthwith be ordered under arrest and detained in suitable military custody, and there is no necessity for any formal announcement to him of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, for he already knows it."

"2. That where a commanding officer does not act upon his own knowledge, but upon statements communicated to him by others, and he prefers without personal investigation to act upon such statements, it is proper that a retired officer should, at or before the time of his arrest, and either verbally or in the order of arrest, be advised of the charge against him, but such charge need not then be formulated, and the failure to notify the accused in an informal way of the nature of the accusation against him does not render the arrest invalid, provided that in due time thereafter, that is, within eight days after the arrest, formal charges are preferred and a copy of the charges is served upon him, according to the requirement of the statute."

"3. That when an officer in the military service is arrested by order of his commanding officer, with or without cause assigned at the time, and charges in due form are preferred against him within the prescribed time thereafter, the proceeding is regular, and the person so arrested is not entitled to be released upon writ of habeas corpus. While this writ may be used to relieve officers in the military service from illegal detention at the hands of their commanding officers or of military tribunals, such use must be with great caution, in view of the special nature of the military service and of the contract entered into by those who engage in that service, and who thereby deliberately and for a consideration surrender to a great extent their rights and immunities as citizens."

The court does not concur in the argument "that the proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus in no way delayed or hindered court martial proceedings, that arrest was not essential in order that such proceedings should go on, and that, therefore, the failure of the military authorities to proceed in due time with the trial of the appellee operated to effect his discharge from custody."

"The service of the writ of habeas corpus and the release and discharge of the appellee thereunder operated in law to suspend all further proceedings by the military authorities to bring the appellee to trial, until the matter of the legality of his arrest and detention was duly determined by the courts of common law. It cannot be that the issue of a writ of habeas corpus can thus be made to defeat the ends of justice and to nullify the requirements of the military law, which, after all, is as much part of our jurisprudence as is the common law itself, although necessarily more rigidly guarded and watched with more jealousy."

In conclusion, we are of opinion that the order of the Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in this case releasing and discharging the appellee from the custody of the appellant, was erroneous, and should be reversed, with costs. Accordingly, the cause will be remanded to that court, with directions to vacate that order, to issue its warrant to the marshal of the District of Columbia for the rearrest of the appellee, to discharge the writ of habeas corpus, and to remand the appellee to the custody of the appellant. And it is so ordered."



## THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 18, Dept. Colo., Dec. 3, 1895.

Publishes the report of the annual firing practice of the heavy and of the light batteries of the 5th Art., stationed on the Pacific coast for the year 1895.

G. O. 20, Dept. Colo., Dec. 27, 1895.

Publishes the result of the annual firing practice of the heavy and of the light batteries of the 5th Art., stationed on the Pacific coast for the year 1895.

G. O. 16, Dept. Columbia, Dec. 28, 1895.

I. To make it conform to par. 230, A. R., of 1895, G. O. 14 of Oct. 24 last, from these headquarters, which directs the reorganization of the Officers' Lyceum at the several posts of the department, is amended as to term of continuance, and the regular sessions of the Lyceum will be suspended at the end of February instead of on April 30, as the order cited prescribes. Post commanders will amend curriculums, and dates fixed upon for reading essays, as may appear to them to be judicious. Their action in this particular need not be reported.

II. The school term of the present school year for the enlisted men of the post garrisons of the department will expire on Feb. 28 next.

III. Par. 3 of Department G. O. 30, dated Nov. 20, 1894, is revoked. Post recruiting officers will report by telegraph to these headquarters and request instructions in all cases of desirable applicants for enlistment who fulfill the required conditions of recruit examination and who apply to them to enlist for organizations serving at department posts or stations other than those at which application is made, giving in their reports age, character, and previous service, if any.

By command of Brig. Gen. Otis.

GEO. S. WILSON, A. A. G.

G. O. 1, Art. School, Jan. 1, 1896.

To ensure uniformity in the manner of wearing the cap badge on the undress cap for enlisted men, it will be so placed as to bring the line of intersection of the cross-cannon on a line with the upper welt of the band, the attachment of the number to the cross-cannon not to be changed, but worn as issued.

By order of Col. Frank.

EDW. DAVIS, 1st Lieut. 3d Art., Adjt.

Circular 1, H. Q. A., A. G. O. Jan. 2, 1896.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1. Officers on Staff of a Post Commander.—The official address of the senior medical officer at a post will be—

The Surgeon,

Fort.....

and in like manner the official addresses of the other staff officers of a post will be, respectively: The Adjutant, The Quartermaster, The Commissary, The Engineer Officer, The Ordnance Officer, The Signal Officer, Fort..... (Decision Actg. Sec. War, Dec. 11, 1895—29,456 A. G. O., 95.)

2. Charges Entered Against Enlisted Men on the Muster and Pay Rolls, Under the Head of Subsistence.—The basis of all charges entered against enlisted men under the head of subsistence on muster and pay rolls will be shown by concise notations in the column of remarks. If the amount stopped is on account of sales on credit under A. R. 1,285 and 1,289, the notation will be "credit sales Subsistence Department;" if on account of refundment of commutation, the notation will be "refundment of commutation, Subsistence Army, 1895;" if on account of difference in cost of rations issued, the notation will be "increased cost of rations, Subsistence Army, 1895;" giving such year of appropriation in each case as the subsistence officer who requests the notation to be made shall indicate. If the charge consists of two or more stoppages, the amount of each must be separately shown. Commissaries who may request stoppages to be made will furnish company commanders with full statements of the facts connected with the stoppages, and will give them the proper notations to be made in the column of remarks. Paymasters in making transfers to disbursing commissaries under A. R. 1,290, will include in the invoice (Form No. 3, Subsistence Department) not only the collections on account of credit sales, but all other collections which are to be credited to the appropriation "Subsistence of the Army" which is available for the fiscal year current at the time the transfer is made, observing with particularity the directions printed in the headings of the invoice, which require that a collection other than credit sales shall be entered in the name of the individual from whom the collection was made, giving the notation which appears upon the pay rolls. They will deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States all collections which pertain to an appropriation "Subsistence of the Army" for a fiscal year which has expired.—(Order Sec. War, Dec. 23, 1895—29,696 A. G. O., 95.)

3. Company Clothing Books.—Until the present supply of company clothing books shall have been exhausted, the name of the issuing Quartermaster and signature of the soldier, required by paragraphs 1,178 and 1,180 of the Regulations of 1895, will be entered in the column of remarks.—(Decision Sec. War, Dec. 27, 1895—30,503 A. G. O., 95.)

4. Certificates of Disability.—In cases of discharge of enlisted men on surgeon's certificate of disability, the certificate of the surgeon will be filled out in his own handwriting, as contemplated in the printed instructions on the blank form provided.—(Decision Asst. Sec. War, Dec. 18, 1895—29,617 A. G. O., 95.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

War Dept. A. G. O., Jan. 3, 1896.

Circular Letter—Recruiting Service. The following instructions, regarding the subsistence of recruits while traveling, are published for the guidance of all concerned:

Recruits forwarded from recruiting stations, recruit rendezvous, or other military posts, will be furnished the following allowances for subsistence while traveling, viz.:

When one or two men are forwarded (for a journey of 24 hours or less): Cooked rations (to be obtained from the contractor for meals, or from the company or general mess).

For a journey of more than 24 hours: Cooked rations, as above, for the first day, and, for remaining time of journey, commutation of rations at not exceeding \$1.50 per man per day.

When more than two men are forwarded (for a journey of 24 hours or less): For a detachment of three or more men, travel rations (or, if not available, cooked rations to be obtained from the contractor for meals or from the company or general mess).

For a journey of more than 24 hours: For a detachment of three or more men, for the first day, either travel or cooked rations as above. For remaining time of journey, travel rations if available, or, if not available, commutation of rations at not exceeding \$1.50 per man per day.

Recruiting officers who are not stationed at garrisoned posts will obtain subsistence funds, for advancing commutation of rations, when necessary, in the cases allowed by this order, by requisition upon the chief commissaries of the departments in which they are located.

It is not necessary for recruiting officers to assume the designation of "commissary" or "acting commissary of subsistence."

By order of the Secretary of War.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Jan. 5, 1896.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 4, 1896.

## Appointment.

James Sprigg Wilson, of Maryland, to be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1895, vice Walker, wholly retired from the service.

## Retirement.

At his own request, having served over 30 years, Section 1243, Revised Statutes.

Capt. Charles H. Greene, 17th Inf., Jan. 1, 1896.

## Casualties.

Capt. John T. French, Jr., A. Q. M., resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 4th Art., only, Dec. 21, 1895; Capt. James B. Aleshire, A. Q. M., resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 1st Cav., only, Dec. 21, 1895; Capt. Isaac W. Littell, A. Q. M., resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 10th Inf., only, Dec. 21, 1895; Capt. Gonzalez S. Bingham, A. Q. M., resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 9th Cav., only, Dec. 21, 1895; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Jameson, Ord. Dept., resigned his commission as 2d Lieutenant, 15th Inf., only, Dec. 21, 1895; 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, 15th Inf., dismissed Dec. 31, 1895; 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Coffman (retired) died Dec. 23, 1895, at Mercerville, O.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The leave granted Maj. William C. Shannon, Surg., is extended five days. (S. O. 215, D. Dak., Dec. 27.)

Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, C. E., will report in person to the Major General commanding the Army for appointment as Aide-de-camp. (H. Q. A., Jan. 3.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. James G. C. Lee, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is extended sixteen days. (H. Q. A., Jan. 3.)

Maj. Frank M. Cox, Paymr., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on Jan. 2, 1896, for payment of clerks and messengers at these headquarters. (S. O. 201, D. Colo., Dec. 27.)

The following assignment of Paymasters is made for the payments due Dec. 31, 1895: Maj. Frank M. Cox, Paymr., at Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; Fort Sherman and Boise Barracks, Idaho; Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paymr., at Vancouver Barracks, Fort Canby and Fort Spokane, Wash. Upon completion of payments at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Canby, Maj. Kilbourne will return to his station. (S. O. 201, D. Colo., Dec. 27.)

1st Lieut. Alex. S. Porter, Asst. Surg., will proceed from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Fort Grant for temporary duty. (S. O. 93, D. Colo., Dec. 24.)

The troops in the Department of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of Dec. 31, 1895, as follows: By Lieut. Col. J. P. Canby, Deputy Paymr. Gen., at Fort Stanton, N. M., and the clerks and messengers at department headquarters; by Maj. G. F. Robinson, Paymr., at Forts Douglas and DuChesne, Utah, and Wingate, N. M.; by Maj. E. W. Halford, Paymr., at Forts Logan, Colo., Apache and Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; by Maj. W. H. Hammer, Paymr., at Forts Bayard, N. M., Grant, San Carlos and Huachuca, Ariz. (S. O. 93, D. Colo., Dec. 24.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Pvt. Joseph W. Cox, Hosp. Corps, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is remitted. (S. O. 213, D. Mo., Dec. 30.)

The following transfers and assignments of Sergeants of the Signal Corps are made: Sergt. Henry W. Stamford, now at Atlanta Ga., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 1st Class Sergt. C. O. Hastings, now at Atlanta, Ga., will be sent to Washington, D. C.; 1st Class Sergt. John Healy, now at Carthage, N. M., will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (H. Q. A., Jan. 4.)

Ord. Sergt. Louis Bernheim will report to the C. O. Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 31, for discharge and re-enlistment, and then return to his station, Fort Caswell, N. C. (S. O. 4, D. E., Jan. 6.)

The resignations by the following-named officers of their commissions in the line of the Army, only, have been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 21, 1895: Capt. Isaac W. Littell, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 10th Inf.; Capt. James B. Aleshire, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 1st Cav.; Capt. Gonzalez S. Bingham, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant of cavalry (9th Regt.); 1st Lieut. Charles C. Jameson, Ord. Dept., of his commission as 2d Lieutenant of infantry (15th Regt.). (H. Q. A., Jan. 4.)

Capt. James C. Ayers, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding four visits each month during January, February and March, 1896, from Governors Island, New York City, to the works of the Pond Machine Tool Company, inspection of 10-inch disappearing gun carriages. (H. Q. A., Jan. 6.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

## 1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., is extended 14 days, on surgeon's certificate. (S. O. 213, D. Mo., Dec. 30.)

## 3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

The leave for 21 days granted 2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., is extended seven days. (S. O. 1, D. Mo., Jan. 2.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., is extended seven days. (H. Q. A., Jan. 6.)

## 5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

The following transfers in the 5th Cav. are ordered: 1st Lieut. Fred W. Foster from Troop A to M; 1st Lieut. Nathaniel F. McClure from Troop M to A. (H. Q. A., Jan. 2.)

## 6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Sergt. John Martin, 6th Cav., is detailed overseer in Q. M. Department. (Fort Myer, Dec. 31.)

## 9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Lewis M. Koehler, 9th Cav., Fort DuChesne, Utah, is extended seven days. (S. O. 92, D. Colo., Dec. 23.)

## 10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 15, 1896, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav., Fort Custer, Mont. (S. O. 215, D. Dak., Dec. 27.)

## 1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Corp. A. E. Moger, 1st Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. C. K. Crofts appointed Corporal in Bat. I.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Henry I. Harris, 1st Art. (H. Q. A., Jan. 6.)

Lieut. J. M. Williams, 1st Art., is detailed counsel in case before C. M. (Davids Island, Dec. 28.)

Leave for four days is granted Lieut. H. M. Andrews, 1st Art. (Davids Island, Dec. 31.)

Leave for four days is granted Lieut. T. B. Mott, 1st Art. (Fort Monroe, Jan. 4.)

Lance Corp. W. O'Connell, D, 1st Art., has been appointed Corporal.

## 2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, Adj. 2d Art., is extended seven days. (S. O. 2, D. E., Jan. 3.)

The leave, on surgeon's certificate, granted 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d Art., is extended to Jan. 10, 1896, on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Jan. 4.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, Adj. 2d Art., is extended seven days. (S. O. 2, D. E., Jan. 3.)

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. H. Rowan, 2d Art. (Orders 1, Fort Adams, Jan. 3.)

Lance Corp. H. C. May, H, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

## 3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Sergt. A. J. Gaughran, K, 3d Art., is detailed overseer in Q. M. Department. (Key West Barracks, Jan. 1.)

## 4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

1st Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, 4th Art., is relieved from duty as aid-de-camp on the staff of the Major General commanding, and will comply with par. 5, S. O. 288, H. Q. A., series 1895. (G. O. 1, D. Mo., Jan. 2.)

## 5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Maj. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., is detailed to examine artillery horses, to be delivered under contract of William Frazier, at the Presidio of San Francisco. (S. O. 150, D. Cal., Dec. 27.)

Sergt. Martin Healy, Bat. H, 5th Art., having been tried by a G. C. M. convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., upon a charge of disobedience of orders, was acquitted. (S. O. 150, D. Cal., Dec. 27.)

## 3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect on or about Jan. 21, 1896, is granted 2d Lieut. Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf. (H. Q. A., Jan. 4.)

## 5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

The sub-post at Exposition grounds, Atlanta, will be discontinued Dec. 31 and Cos. C and E, 5th Inf., will return to station. (Fort McPherson, Ga., Dec. 29.)

## 6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Lance Corp. J. H. Young, F, 6th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Lieut. G. C. Saffarans, 6th Inf., is relieved from duty with Co. G. (Fort Thomas, Jan. 3.)

Sergt. S. B. McIntyre, G, tried by a Garrison C. M. for conduct prejudicial, etc., has been acquitted and returned to duty. (Fort Thomas, Jan. 2.)

Maj. C. W. Miner, 6th Inf., will witness payment of troops on December rolls. (Fort Thomas, Dec. 31.)

1st Sergt. Jos. Bennett, Co. E, 6th Inf., will proceed to Columbus Barracks as witness before G. C. M. (Fort Thomas, Dec. 31.)

Pvt. G. C. Villines, Co. F, 6th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Pvt. Daniel Clifford, Co. D, 6th Inf., who died at Fort Thomas Dec. 30, was buried with military honors Jan. 1.

## 9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., 9th Inf., will report in person to Maj. Charles L. Heizmann, Surg., at Fort Adams, R. I., for physical examination. (H. Q. A., Jan. 4.)

Sergt. Thomas Brather, B, 9th Inf., is relieved from duty as chief gardener (Madison Barracks, Jan. 4.)

Lieut. A. W. Brewster, 9th Inf., is attached to Co. F. (Madison Barracks, Jan. 3.)

Sergt. Francis Kidd, G, is detailed post exchange steward; Sergt. J. Perkins, H, overseer in Q. M. Department; and Sergt. A. Strable, F, mess steward. (Madison Barracks, Jan. 6.)

Leave for 20 days is granted Capt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf. (S. O. 5, D. E., Jan. 7.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb, 9th Inf., is further extended 15 days. (H. Q. A., Jan. 2.)

Lieut. F. De W. Ramsey, 9th Inf., is detailed in charge of post mess, post exchange, post garden and as post treasurer, vice Lieut. W. L. Simpson, 9th Inf., relieved (Madison Barracks, Jan. 4.)

Lance Corp. W. J. Walker, A, 9th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

## 12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The following appointments are made in Co. D, 12th Inf.: Lance Corp. James Conofe to be Corporal, vice Burgner, reduced; Pvt. Christopher Judge to be Corporal, vice Silver, reduced.

The following appointment is made in Co. F, 12th Inf.: Pvt. William Moore to be Corporal, vice Kelly, reduced. Upon his own request, Corp. Hiram W. Nicles, Co. B, is reduced to the grade of a private soldier.

Lance Corp. Frank Rich was on Jan. 5 promoted Corporal, vice Nicles, reduced.

## 13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Lieut. C. S. Hall, Q. M. 13th Inf., is designated to distribute pay of enlisted men on muster of Dec. 31, 1895. (Fort Niagara, Jan. 2.)

## 17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Sergt. D. Davis, F, 17th Inf., is detailed overseer in Q. M. Department. (Columbus Barracks, Dec. 31.)

Lieut. D. P. Cordray is attached to Co. G, 17th Inf., for duty. (Columbus Barracks, Jan. 1.)

Sergt. H. L. Klick, H, 17th Inf., is detailed general mess steward. (Columbus Barracks, Jan. 4.)

## 24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

The following transfers in the 24th Inf. are ordered: 2d Lieut. John R. Seyburn from Co. I to C; 2d Lieut. Harrison J. Price from Co. C to I. (H. Q. A., Jan. 2.)



## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, now at the stations designated after their respective names, are placed upon the retired list: Post Q. M. Sergt. Henry C. Smith, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Sergt. John Maher, Co. H, 10th Inf., Fort Reno, O. T.; Corp. James Ward, Co. A, 9th Inf., Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Musician Thomas Grant, Co. B, 24th Inf., Fort Huachuca, A. T. (H. Q. A., Jan. 4.)

## ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers, to consist of Maj. Henry W. West, Jr., 3d Cav.; Capt. John B. Johnson, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers, Q. M. 3d Cav., is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 6, 1896, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Wm. J. Spencer, Troop D, 3d Cav., for the position of Post Quartermaster Sergeant U. S. A. If there are any other Sergeants at the post who are eligible and desire the position, they will be examined at the same time. (S. O. 213, D. Mo., Dec. 30.)

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. Charles G. Starr, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Louis P. Brant, Adj. 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. George W. Kirkman, 1st Inf., will assemble at Department of California headquarters on Dec. 26 for the purpose of considering schemes of instruction submitted by the commanding officers of Angel Island, Benicia Barracks and San Diego Barracks, and devising a scheme of instruction, in detail, which shall be uniform for all infantry posts in the department. (S. O. 149, D. Cal., Dec. 23.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the president thereof, at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers, as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Charles R. Suter, C. E.; Lieut. Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. Charles E. L. Davis, Capt. Walter L. Fisk, C. E.; 1st Lieut. George M. Wells, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

## ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Col. Frank, under date of Jan. 4, 1896, directs that until further orders practical military exercises are prescribed as follows: 1st Batta., Bats. F, H, K and G, calisthenics and gymnastic exercises; 2d Batta., Bats. I and E, position and aiming drill and gallery practice; B and M, calisthenics and gymnastic exercises.

## COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Custer, Mont., Jan. 6, 1896. Detail: Maj. William C. Shannon, Med. Dept.; Capt. Washington I. Sanborn, Owen J. Sweet, 25th Inf.; William Davis, Jr., Capt. G. Ayres, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Joseph P. O'Neil, 25th Inf.; James B. Hughes, William H. Hay, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. French, Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 25th Inf.; Winthrop S. Wood, William T. Johnston, Additional 2d Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alfred S. Frost, 25th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 217, D. Dak., Dec. 30.)

At Fort Walla Walla, Wash., Jan. 3, 1896. Detail: Maj. Michael Conney, William B. Kennedy, Capt. Allen Smith, James B. Richards, Jr., 1st Lieut. Hugh J. McGrath, George H. Cameron, George O. Cress, 2d Lieut. Gordon Voorhies, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 4th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 202, D. Colo., Dec. 28.)

At Fort Clark, Tex., Jan. 3. Detail: Lieut. Col. John W. French, Capt. Otis W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Charles H. Watts, 1st Lieut. Augustus G. Macomb, 5th Cav.; Edwin P. Pendleton, William H. Sage, Raymond R. Stevens, 2d Lieut. Ferdinand W. Kobbe, Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. James E. Normoyle, 23d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 162, D. Tex., Dec. 31.)

Garrison C. M., Davids Island. Detail: Lieuts. A. Slaker, G. W. Van Deusen, W. J. Snow, and J. M. Williams, 1st Art. (Davids Island, Dec. 29.)

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 6. Detail: Maj. Robert H. White, Surg.; Henry W. West, Jr., Alexander S. B. Keyes, Capt. John B. Johnson, George F. Chase, Samuel R. Jones, A. Q. M., 1st Lieut. George H. Morgan, Franklin O. Johnson, Parker W. West, Adj. Tyree R. Rivers, Q. M., Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 2, D. Mo., Jan. 3.)

At Davids Island, N. Y. H. Jan. 13. Detail: Capt. Abner H. Merrill, 1st Art.; Julian M. Cabell, Asst. Surg.; William P. Van Ness, 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews, Adam Slaker, George W. Van Deusen, 2d Lieut. James M. Williams, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. William J. Snow, 1st Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 6, D. E., Jan. 8.)

## COURT MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

Before a G. C. M. at Fort Sheridan, of which Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf., was president, and Lieut. Col. J. W. Clous, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., Judge Adv., was tried 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, 15th Inf. Charge I.—"Violation of 38th Art. of War." Specification 1. "That he, being on duty with his company at evening parade, was found drunk at Fort Sheridan, Oct. 2, 1895." Charge II.—"Violation of the 21st Art. of War." Specification 1. "That he did draw and lift up against his superior officer, Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf., then being in the execution of his office, a pistol loaded with ball cartridges, at Fort Sheridan, Oct. 3, 1895." Specification 2. "That he did, with intent to kill, lift up against, aim and discharge at the person of Col. Crofton, his superior officer, then being in the execution of his office, a pistol loaded with ball cartridges, at Fort Sheridan, Oct. 3, 1895." Charge III.—"Assault with intent to murder." Specification.—"That he did, feloniously, with a pistol, loaded with ball cartridges, make an assault on Col. Crofton, and at and against the said Col. Crofton, feloniously discharge the said loaded pistol, with intent then and there feloniously, and of his malice aforethought to murder the said Col. Crofton, at Fort Sheridan, Oct. 3, 1895." Plea.—"Not guilty." Finding.—"Guilty." Sentence.—"To be dismissed the service of the United States." The record, having been forwarded for the action of the President, the following are his orders thereon:

Executive Mansion, Dec. 28, 1895.

In the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, 15th Inf., the record, proceedings and findings of the court martial are approved, and the sentence of said court thereupon is hereby confirmed.

## GROVER CLEVELAND.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence will take effect Dec. 31, 1895, from which date Lieut. Pague will cease to be an officer of the Army. (G. O. 61, A. G. O., Dec. 28, 1895.)

## ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

The appointment of James Sprigg Wilson to be Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, to rank from Dec. 16, 1895, is announced. He will report in person to the president of the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C. (H. Q. A., Jan. 6.)

Leave for six months, on account of disability, is granted Maj. Clarence Ewen, Surg. (H. Q. A., Jan. 6.)

Payments to troops on the muster of Dec. 31, 1895, are assigned as follows: Maj. Alfred E. Bates, Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Mason and San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Maj. John S. Witcher, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Barracks and Benicia Arsenal, Cal. The post of San Diego Barracks will be paid under the provisions of par. 1349, Army Regulations of 1895. (S. O. 151, D. Cal., Dec. 31.)

Leave for seven days is granted Maj. John D. Hall, Surg. (Madison Barracks, Jan. 6.)

Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will then rejoin his proper station, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Joseph Weiss (appointed Jan. 4, 1896, from Quartermaster Sergeant, 10th Inf.), now at Fort Reno, O. T., will be sent to Whipple Barracks, A. T., for duty. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

1st Lieut. Harry Taylor, C. E., will report in person to Col. Charles R. Suter, C. E., president of the examining board appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

A board of officers to examine Capt. Douglas M. Scott, C. S., for promotion is appointed to meet, at the call of the president thereof, at the War Department, Washington, D. C. Detail: Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Cushing; A. C. G. S.; Maj. George W. Adair, Surg.; Charles A. Woodruff, C. S.; Charles Bird, Q. M.; Capt. Leonard Wood, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William P. Stone, 4th Art., recorder. (H. Q. A., Jan. 8.)

The following assignments of Additional 2d Lieutenants, C. E., to vacancies of 2d Lieut. in that corps, are announced: Additional 2d Lieut. Robert P. Johnston to be 2d Lieutenant, to date from Oct. 13, 1895, with his present date of rank, June 12, 1893, vice Cosby, promoted; Additional 2d Lieut. Robert R. Raymond to be 2d Lieutenant, to date from Oct. 25, 1895, with his present date of rank, June 12, 1893, vice Sewell, promoted. (H. Q. A., Jan. 8.)

The leave granted Maj. Odam Kramer, 6th Cav., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Jan. 8.)

Leave for four days from Jan. 6, 1896, is granted Capt. Junius W. MacMurray, 1st Art., R. O. (H. Q. A., Jan. 8.)

Leave for two months, to take effect after the completion of the set of officers' quarters now in course of construction at Davids Island, N. Y. H., under his direction, is granted Capt. John W. Sumnerhayes, A. Q. M. (H. Q. A., Jan. 8.)

Senator Proctor has introduced in the Senate an Army reorganization bill, which is the same as the Outwaite bill of the last Congress, except that it provides that all original vacancies caused by its operation shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in the Army.

2d Lieut. E. T. Winston, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. W. Kirkman, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. A. Cloman, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. W. Leavell, 24th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Harry R. Lee, 11th Inf., are ordered to examination for promotion at San Francisco. (H. Q. A., Jan. 9.)

2d Lieut. Alexander R. Piper, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. T. Cole, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. A. Phillips, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Nickerson, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. V. Bookmiller, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Matt R. Peterson, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John R. M. Taylor, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. E. Lacey, Jr., 10th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles Crawford, 10th Inf., are ordered to examination for promotion at Fort Leavenworth. (H. Q. A., Jan. 9.)

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 1,138—Mr. Voorhees, and H. R. 302—Mr. Jenkins: Appropriate \$40,000 for a statue to Zachariah Taylor in Washington.

S. 1,305—Mr. Sherman: Gives a pension of one cent a day for each day of service to all honorably discharged officers and enlisted men of the Civil War who served ninety days. Committee on Pensions.

S. 1,307—Mr. Cullom: To place upon the retired list of the Army, to the same grade heretofore held by him, any officer who has heretofore commanded any corps, division, or brigade in the Army of the United States who may make request for such retirement: Provided, That no pay or allowances shall be granted to any officer retired under this act unless when such officer shall be temporarily ordered to duty by the President in case of need.

S. 1,312—Mr. Gorman: Appropriates \$40,000 to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. William Smallwood and the soldiers of the Maryland line in the war for American independence.

S. 1,321—Mr. Perkins: Provides for the reorganization of the Medical Department of the Navy on the basis of the organization of the Medical Department of the Army. The Surgeon General is to have the rank of Commodore and the rank of Rear Admiral if the Commodore grade is abolished. There are to be 15 medical directors, with rank of Captain, 14 medical inspectors, Commanders, 50 staff surgeons, Lieutenant Commanders, 60 surgeons, Lieutenants, 40 surgeons, junior grade, with rank of Lieutenants, J. G. That officers of the Medical Department of the Navy shall not be entitled, by virtue of their rank, to command in the line or other staff corps. The Surgeon General of the Navy shall be appointed by selection; he shall be on the same footing with the Surgeon General of the Army as to tenure of office, and shall perform the duties of the Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.

S. 1,328—Mr. Baker (by request): Grants a pension of \$12 a month to every honorably discharged survivor of the war of the Rebellion who served sixty days and is now or may become 55 years of age, and providing pensions for the widows and minor children of those deceased. Committee on Pensions.

S. 1,344—Mr. Hansbrough: Allows South Dakota to select lands within Fort Perkins reservation as part of the lands granted to her by Congress. Committee on Public Lands.

S. R. 41—Mr. Davis: That the grade of Lieutenant General be, and the same is hereby, revived in the Army of the United States, in order that when, in the opinion of the President and Senate, it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge distinguished services of a Major General commanding the Army during the late civil war and in command of expeditions against hostile Indians in the frontier States and Territories, the grade of Lieutenant General may be specially conferred: Provided, however, that when the said grade of Lieutenant General shall have once been filled and become vacant this joint resolution shall thereafter expire and become of no effect. Military Committee.

S. R. 44—Mr. Gillinger: Appropriates \$250,000 for the rebuilding of the old ship Constitution at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard. Naval Committee.

S. 1,347—Mr. Call: Appropriates \$150,000 for a Revenue cutter for service in the Gulf of Mexico and tributary waters. Committee on Commerce.

S. 1,350—Mr. Davis: To promote Commo. William P. McCann, U. S. N., retired, to Rear Admiral, retired from May 4, 1892. Naval Committee.

S. 1,363—Mr. Quay: For the recognition of the military service of the officers and enlisted men of Pennsylvania organizations under the President's call of June 15, 1863. A similar bill was introduced by Mr. Bingham in the House.

S. 1,368—Mr. Allen: That hereafter no person shall be enlisted into the Army, marine or naval service of the United States as an enlisted man, non-commissioned, or commissioned officer who is not at the time of his enlistment a citizen of the United States of America by birth or naturalization. Military Committee.

S. 1,382—Mr. Hill: To promote John L. Broome from Lieutenant Colonel, Marine Corps, retired, to Colonel, retired. A preamble recites the fact that Col. Broome was deprived by accident of the advancement thirty members recommended by a board, under the act of Jan. 24, 1865. Naval Committee.

S. 1,387—Mr. Turple: Gives a pension of \$50 for total loss of hearing in both ears.

S. 1,390—Mr. Baker: Donates condemned cannon to Shaw Post, G. A. R., Leavenworth, Kan., and to McLouth (Kansas) Post, G. A. R., for soldiers' monuments.

S. 1,400: Giving Junction City, Kan., part of Fort Riley reservation for a park.

S. 1,403—Mr. Kyle: Granting 160 acres of land at \$1.25 an acre to any honorably discharged soldier of the late civil war who has not taken advantage of our land laws. Committee on Public Lands.

S. 1,400—Mr. Cullom: Appropriates \$200,000 for the construction and equipment of two steam Revenue cutters for the Great Lakes. S. 1,410—Mr. Cullom: Appropriates \$400,000 for two steam Revenue cutters for service on the Pacific coast. Committee on Commerce.

S. 1,427—Mr. Hawley: To promote Capt. William N. Tisdall, U. S. A., retired, to Major, retired. Military Committee. A similar bill (H. R. 3,498) was introduced in the House by Mr. Steele.

H. R. 41—Mr. Harris: Provides that a commission be appointed to ascertain a true boundary line between the United States and Canada, in the Lakes of Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior. Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 64—Mr. Mercer: Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan ordnance and ordnance stores for military instruction in high schools. Military Committee.

H. R. 2,553—Mr. Barrett: Provides that all persons in the military or naval service, who are now receiving a pension of \$72 per month, shall receive in lieu of such pension the sum of \$100 per month, and that all persons whose pensions shall be so increased shall be paid the difference between \$72 and \$100 from Feb. 12, 1889. Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2,558—Mr. Russell: Appropriates \$50,000 for a statue of the late Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick in Washington. Committee on the Library.

H. R. 2,643—Mr. Pickler: That hereafter the President of the United States shall neither appoint nor detail any officer of the Army to act as Indian agent at any Indian agency in the United States, but all such appointments shall be from persons in civil life. Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 3,190—Mr. Sperry: Appropriates \$87,000,000 for seacoast defenses. Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 3,191—Mr. Curtis: Same as the last bill.

H. R. 3,192—Mr. Odell: To give the clerk to the disbursing office and Quartermaster at West Point a salary of \$1,500 a year. Military Committee.

H. R. 3,195—Mr. Long: Fixes the minimum pension at \$12 a month, those receiving less to have their pensions rated and paid at this rate. Fixes the ratings for loss of limbs at \$50, \$55 and \$60 a month, the separate ratings for lost disability to be added together. Invalid Pensions Committee.

H. R. 3,196—Mr. Long: Gives a pension of \$12 a month to all who had sixty days' service in the war of the Rebellion.

H. R. 3,200—Mr. Gamble: Appropriates \$100,000 for a military post at Pierre, S. D. Military Committee.

H. R. 3,204—Mr. Curtis, of Kansas: Entombs the Secretary of Interior from denying a soldier a pension on the ground that record shows that the disability or disease claimed for existed prior to his enlistment.

H. R. 3,206—Mr. Blue: Granting a service pension (same as 1,328 above).

H. R. 3,270—Mr. Lacey (by request): Authorizing commutation to certain inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C. Military Committee.

H. R. 3,271—Mr. Haley: To extend the provisions of the pension laws to the "Indian Legion," and their widows, children, and dependent relatives. Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3,272—Mr. Gibson: Relieves a widow entitled to a pension from the necessity of proving that she is without other means of support than her daily labor or giving other proof of widowhood other than that she was living with the pensioner, soldier, or sailor at his death, and had lived with him prior to said act, and while so living with him was generally recognized by him and their neighbors as his lawful wife. Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3,274—Mr. Gibson: That any widow who has heretofore been dropped from the pension rolls on the charge of adulterous cohabitation may be restored on proving that the original charge was false, or that she has reformed and has for the five years preceding her application for restoration lived a chaste and moral life. If dropped because of re-marriage, she may be restored on proving that at the date of this act she was a widow or had been divorced from her last husband on her own application. No widow shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless she was a widow, or divorced, at the date of its passage and is without other means of support than her daily labor; nor shall any widow be entitled under this act to a pension greater than \$12 a month. Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3,285—Mr. Curtis, of N. Y.: To confer the rank and pay of a 1st Lieutenant of infantry upon the director of gymnastics and instructor in swordsmanship at the U. S. Military Academy. Military Committee.

H. R. 3,286—Mr. Towne: Appropriates \$10,000 for the establishment of branch hydrographic offices at Duluth, Minn., Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., and Buffalo, N. Y. Naval Committee.

H. R. 68—Mr. Broderick: Requiring attorneys and claim agents in the District of Columbia to advise their clients once in three months as to the condition of their claims.

H. R. 3,337—Mr. Settle: Changes the rank and pay of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy to the "highest pay of a Captain in the Navy, or the rank, pay and allowances of a Colonel in the Marine Corps, as the case may be." Provided, that this amendment shall take effect from July 10, 1892, the date of the present incumbency and the amount shall be chargeable to "Pay of the Navy." Naval Committee.



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tra Bright Long Cut and Marburg Bros.' Cele-  
brated Brand "Pickings."

The War Department has not been informed of the  
resignation of Lieut. Parker West, Adj. 3d Cav., as  
Adjutant of the regiment. A report comes from Jeffer-  
son Barracks to this effect: The resignation is said to  
be due to some difficulty between Lieut. West and Col.  
Henry, commanding the regiment. The number of en-  
listed men who had reported the conduct of an officer  
of the 3d Cav. while in the city of St. Louis was placed  
in the guard house for trial. After an investigation  
their charge not being sustained, Lieut. Boughton was  
detained to defend them, which he declined to do, as he  
wished not to become involved in a controversy that  
could do the regiment nor the service any good. The  
Adjutant, it is said, was opposed to the investigation,  
and the differences that came between him and Col.  
Henry resulted from this.

A game of football was played at San Pablo Beach,  
Key West, Fla., on New Year's Day, between a team  
composed of officers from the U. S. S. Cincinnati, and  
a team from Key West. The local team included  
several men who had played football at Northern col-

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leges. The game was won by the officers, with a score  
of 38 to 0. The officers lined up as follows: Center,  
De Lany; right guard, Brearley; right tackle, Whitted;  
right end, Cable; left guard, Keunzi; left tackle, Payne;  
left end, Graham; quarter-back, Kavanagh; right half-  
back, Fullinwider; left half-back, Rowen; full-back,  
Catlin (captain). Referee, Lieut. C. W. Bartlett, U.  
S. N. Umpire, Mr. Sydney Perry, of University of Vir-  
ginia. The game was played in two halves, the first  
twenty minutes, and the second fifteen minutes. The  
day was fair, and about 3,000 people attended, including  
the officers and ladies of the barracks.

The service committees of the House of Representa-  
tives are now ready for business. Both of them met on  
Tuesday and completed their organization by the ap-  
pointment of sub-committees. Chairman Hull named  
the following sub-committees of the Committee on Mil-  
itary Affairs: On Army organization and appropriations,  
Messrs. Hull, Marsh, Bishop, Southwick, Washington  
and McClellan; on the Military Academy and appropri-  
ations therefor, battlefields, monuments, medals, etc.,  
Messrs. Curtis, Griffin, Parker, Hull, Tarsney and  
Tyler; on voluntary muster, bounty and pay, Messrs.  
Marsh, Woomer, Fenton, Lockhart and McClellan; on  
arsenals, barracks and military reservations, Messrs.  
Bishop, Tracy, Griffin, Catron, Washington and Tar-  
ney; on retirements, restorations and reliefs, Messrs.  
Woomer, Curtis, Southwick, Parker and Tarsney; on  
soldiers' homes and national cemeteries, Messrs. Tracy,  
Fenton, Catron, Lockhart and Tyler; on desertions (A),  
Messrs. Griffin, Fenton, Tracy, Lockhart and Washing-  
ton; (B), Messrs. Parker, Woomer, Bishop, McClellan  
and Tyler.

Recognizing the efficiency of those who have been con-  
nected with the Army of the United States, agents of  
the Boer Republic have been in this country recently  
attempting to enlist retired officers, ex-non-commissioned  
officers and ex-privates in the service of their govern-  
ment. This information comes from one who has been  
approached by these agents and is reliable. The Boer  
Republic is evidently preparing for war with Great Brit-  
ain. These agents have been in this country for some  
time getting recruits, and, while they have not been very  
successful thus far, they have obtained a sufficient num-  
ber of men to reward them for their efforts. It is the  
purpose of the Boer authorities to put the American en-  
listments in positions where they will be able to thor-  
oughly train the militia of their republic. With a sprink-  
ling of Americans throughout their troops it is believed  
they will quickly reach a degree of efficiency which will  
be of great value in time of conflict. This is not the  
first time that a country on the eve of war, or involved  
in it, has come to the United States Army for recruits.  
On several occasions in the past South American coun-  
tries have manifested a great desire to enlist American  
ex-soldiers and large inducements have been offered to  
many who were approached. It is recalled that some  
months ago the Cuban representatives in this country  
made great efforts to obtain retired Army officers to en-  
ter the Cuban Army, but their efforts were not reward-  
ed to any extent whatever so far as known.



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## WHAT ARE THE DARDANELLES?

The Strait of the Dardanelles, to which numerous references are now being made in the papers, is, as many know, a narrow and tortuous waterway of no great length leading in from the north Aegean to the inland Sea of Marmora. But what many do not know is that the Turkish fortifications of the Dardanelles—at least those of any importance—are situated in a single locality, in the vicinity of the squatly little Turkish town of Chanak-Kalesi (or the "Pottery-Castle"), which lies on the Asiatic shore, a few miles in from the mouth of the strait. One of these batteries—a low-lying fortification, constructed of mud, or rather clay, walls, faced here and there with stone—is situated at Chanak-Kalesi itself. Another is planted about two miles further northeast, on the same shore; while immediately across the strait from Chanak-Kalesi other battlements have been reared, on somewhat higher ground. None of these defenses are especially formidable, as modern fortifications go, although it must be admitted that, inferior as they are in many respects, they do mount some heavy Krupp guns of modern construction and undoubted power, while torpedoes, it is said, have lately been sunk in the channel. Every now and then the Turkish Government buys a new gun and sets it up at the Dardanelles, with a sublime confidence that thereby the integrity of the empire will be effectually secured.

But the Turks understand little about the handling of these great guns, although the Osmanli soldiers are brave when well officered, and it is probable that in the event of actual hostilities the gunners would soon be driven from these defenses and many of the guns themselves be dismantled (by the skillful fire at long range of a fleet lying just inside the lower strait) before the Osmanli garrison could discharge more than a few wild shots with their intricate but poorly managed ballistic apparatus. What really adds more to the strength of these doorway defenses of Turkey, so to speak, than any qualities of the garrisons in these forts, is the swiftness of the currents and the tortuous character of the ship channel of the Dardanelles. Yet it is not improbable that if the battery at Chanak-Kalesi were once crippled by a fire at long range a nifty and resolute captain of a modern battleship could run the gauntlet of the upper batteries before the bewildered gunners could adjust their artillery to the warship's varying range or succeed in accomplishing more than the smashing of some of the vessel's upper works. Out of a fleet of half a dozen vessels endeavoring to force the passage of the Dardanelles two would probably be disabled or would helplessly ground in maneuvering, while the balance would steam triumphantly past Gallipoli, at the upper end of the Dardanelles, and thereafter have absolutely free course directly to the Golden Horn and that part of the pretty Bosphorus overlooked by the windows and modest facades of the Yildiz Palace.

It is said that in the old days of three-deckers an American frigate, whose right of entrance had been challenged by the Turks, hove to opposite Chanak (as the Orientals familiarly and almost affectionately term the place), fired a salute, and then under the cover of the smoke thus raised—for that was before the days of "smokeless powder"—made boldly up the strait for the Sea of Marmora, before the Turks could recover from their astonishment or interpose any forcible remonstrance. Another American naval officer tells an amusing story of an experience that befell him when his ship was anchored off Chanak, awaiting the reception of "pratique." After some delay a boat was observed putting off from shore in the direction of the U. S. corvette. As the boat came alongside a dirty Turkish officer stood up in the stern sheets and, pointing with his thumb in the

general direction of Constantinople, exclaimed, "Stamboula git!" The officer of the deck did not understand the whole force of the expression ("Go to Constantinople!"), but with the quick wit of a Yankee he instinctively divined the significance of the "Git!" (an imperative from the Turkish verb Gitmek) which seemed to possess a certain resemblance to Yankee slang, and immediately gave the order to get the anchor aboard and bear away up the strait toward Stamboul, as fast as the slow American tug could travel. Outgoing (that is, westward-bound) vessels stop their engines abreast of a Turkish guardship no bigger than a North River tug anchored about two miles above Chanak-Kalesi, and there the permission in documentary form which they had received authorizing the navigation of Turkish waters by them they deliver up before steaming on past Chanak out among the Greek islands of the Aegean. If a venturesome or ignorant merchant steamer on entering the strait presumes to push on past a certain point a shot is fired across her bow, and the cost of the powder thus burned is collected scrupulously from the owners or agents of the vessel on her arrival at Stamboul, as Oriental logic fails to comprehend why poor Turkey should pay for any foreign disregard of her reasonable rules!

The Dardanelles practically constitute the front door of the Turkish empire (at least as regards its westward exposure), whereat many would-be visitors are now ringing the bell. But the Turk is not at home to all callers, and just now is especially shy of such observers as foreign men-of-war that may be hanging around Besica Bay—a piece of water just off the famous Plain of Troy, where Dr. Schliemann made his much-discussed discoveries, and which is readily reached by a few hours' ride from Chanak-Kalesi along the southern shore of the Dardanelles and thence up and over a fine range of hills that affords a magnificent view of Samothrace, Imbros and other historic islets of the blue Aegean.

## PROVIDING FOR WAR.

Recent events and the possibility that the Navy might be called upon in the near future for operations in connection with the Venezuelan boundary controversy, the Cuban situation, or the outrages committed upon American citizens in Turkey, have directed attention to some of the more pressing needs of the service. One of these is the lack of any adequate authority under present law to increase the enlisted and commissioned strength of the Navy in the event of an emergency. Secretary Herbert on Wednesday of this week sent to the naval committees of both houses letters containing a proposed draft of a bill to meet any emergency that might arise in this regard and also to provide for obtaining vessels for transport purposes in case they are required. While there is no question but that this action of the Secretary was prompted at this particular time by the pressing character of the foreign complications in which the United States is involved, the power which the Secretary asks for is one which he should at all times possess. The bill submitted by Secretary Herbert authorizes the enlistment of as many additional enlisted men as may be necessary, not to exceed 1,000, and appropriates for their pay \$380,000. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary in his annual report and is to provide for a sufficient increase in the enlisted strength of the Navy to enable the new ships to be put into commission as fast as they are completed.

The second section of the President's authority, whenever in his judgment the exigency requires it, is to enlist for a period of two years, unless sooner discharged, such of the naval militia as may be required for the purpose of manning vessels called into service; provided that men so enlisted shall be discharged whenever in the judgment of the President the exigency under which their services were required shall have passed.

The bill also gives authority to commission as many additional officers, not above the grade of Lieutenant, as may be needed; provided that such officers shall serve only during the continuance of the exigency under which their services are required, and provided, further, that officers so appointed shall be assigned to duty with rank and pay of the grades established by existing law.

The fourth section is the most far-reaching of the bill. It enables the President and the Secretary of the Navy to make full preparations for even such an extreme project as the invasion of a foreign country, and under its provisions President Cleveland and Secretary Herbert could send out a fully equipped military expedition for the occupation of the disputed territory between Venezuela and British Guiana, for the occupation of Turkish territory to enforce the demands which the administration has made for indemnity for the outrages upon American citizens. An entire fleet of troop ships could be chartered under it. It provides "that whenever, in the judgment of the President, an exigency exists rendering such action necessary the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to charter, for temporary service, any private vessel or vessels which may be required for the transportation of troops or for other purposes, at such rates of compensation and upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed proper for the protection of the public interest." The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs was in session when Mr. Herbert's letter was opened by Chairman Cameron and he at once laid the bill before the committee. There was little discussion upon it and by the unanimous action of the committee Senator Hale was directed to report it favorably to the Senate. The Senator did so later in the day and stated that it was a measure of great importance which he would call up at an early date.

The progress which naval shipbuilding has made in this country since the good work was begun is very marked, and if Congress will support the Navy Department in its plans for further construction, we have resources enough to raise the service to a suitable degree of efficiency in a very few years. The best general step should be in the direction of rapid work. At present the slow rate of building a completed ironclad is a serious defect in a country that maintains such a moderate naval force as ours. Hitherto the attainment of a high standard in ships, armor and guns has been the foremost consideration, but we have advanced so far in that direction that we can now turn our attention to the rapid construction, which is only second in importance to excellence of workmanship. This will be a work of time and organization, and it should be one of the prime considerations in planning our next operations. Probably some expansion of the force in the Bureau of Construction will be necessary, but aside from this trifling expense, the time of building our ships can be reduced materially without expense to the Government, or if the initiation of the work does cost something its future continuance will be without expense. The co-operation of manufacturers can probably be counted on, for the more rapidly they work the less liable they are to alterations in the cost of labor and materials.

The New York "Tribune" says: "Speaking of artillery officers, has any one ever noticed the number of comparatively young men in the service whose hair is gray or snow-white? Nearly every other officer the observer meets is gray before his time. The reason is not far to seek. The more the observer speaks with them, the more he is convinced of the adamant fact that they have worried themselves into a condition of premature age studying over the futility of conditions they could not mend. Yet, for years and years, they have held patiently to their task of drilling men into a thorough knowledge of handling obsolete guns for the defense of equally obsolete fortifications. Modern guns and modern fortifications have been promised to them time and time again, yet they have held on at the same old task." There is more truth than poetry in this statement, and it is time there was a change. "A long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether" at Mr. Cummings's bill (H. R. 3,130) may accomplish something.

Surg. Gen. Sternberg, U. S. A., has completed the revision of the regulations for the guidance of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Medical and Hospital Corps, respectively. He is now engaged in revising the drill regulations for the Hospital Corps necessary as a result of the adoption of a new type of stretcher. The issue of the stretcher to the service has just commenced, the delay being due to the failure of the contractor to early supply the Army with the structure.

Mr. Henry Norman, who is making a stir as special Washington correspondent of the London "Morning Chronicle" on the Venezuelan case, is a newspaper man well known in this country. Though an Englishman, he graduated at Harvard and in the course of professional activity he worked on the New York "World" and subsequently arranged to travel in the East for a syndicate of papers in New York, Cleveland, Chicago and England. He spent several years in China and Japan and wrote two excellent books on the latter country, one of them being "The Real Japan." Another will "appear soon under the name of "The New East." Mr. Norman is a careful student of his subjects, a judicious writer and a versatile editor, but his most advantageous characteristic is the faculty of "getting in" with headquarters, especially political ones. In his present undertaking he has undoubtedly done valuable service to both England and the United States. As an Englishman with American experience, he was precisely the man for the place.

In forwarding his subscription for the ensuing year an Army officer says: "There is no subscription that I pay with greater pleasure and no publication that I await with more impatience than the 'Journal,' which has always proven a staunch and loyal friend of the military forces of the nation and has done more good by sound and timely advice than any other similar publication." Another officer says: "It is absolutely indispensable to me, and the amount of information it gives of every department of the Army, and especially the character of its editorials, in my opinion, reflects great credit upon its publishers."

## WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, JANUARY 2, 1896.

The President invites the officers of the Army in Washington, and the ladies of their households, to attend the reception to be given at the Executive Mansion from 9 until 11 o'clock on the evenings of: Thursday, Jan. 9, to meet the Diplomatic Corps; Thursday, Jan. 23, to meet the Congress and the Judiciary; Thursday, Feb. 6, in honor of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps; and Thursday, Feb. 13, the public reception. Officers who attend will appear in full-dress uniform.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, SECRETARY OF WAR.

The semi-annual examinations of the student class of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, began on Jan. 6, and were continued as follows: Department of military art, Jan. 6, 7 and 8; department of military hygiene, Jan. 10; department of engineering, Jan. 13 and 14.



## NAVAL ACADEMY.

On Tuesday, Dec. 24, and on Christmas Day, cadets of all classes and conduct grades were granted liberty, and two cadets, who at the time were under confinement on the Santee, were released for Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. A number of the cadets celebrated the joyous yuletide by riding over the somewhat muddy roads in the neighborhood of Annapolis, some on horses, but the majority on bicycles.

Dec. 28 the first class were invited to a tea by Mrs. Eldridge and a tea by Mrs. Cooper. Mrs. Dyer gave a dance in the Board House on the 28th, in honor of her daughter's birthday. A few members of the fourth class were invited. New Year's Day, while not so warm as Christmas, was extremely pleasant, nevertheless. Cadets were allowed liberty all day, those on the first conduct grade being permitted this privilege on the afternoon of the 31st of December.

The hop on New Year's Eve was a complete success. Mrs. Seabee, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Seabee, received with Cadet Robinson, '96. A great many strangers were present, the hop being probably the largest of the season. Among those attending were the following: Miss Phyllis, Miss Todd, Miss Ramsay, Miss Wainwright, Miss Sampson, Miss Thomas, Miss Neff, Miss Sikes, Miss Castleman, Miss Brownson, Miss Lee, Miss Albery, Miss Colman, Miss Hinkles, Miss Ward, Miss Milton, Miss Bowling, Miss Earle, Miss Knowlton, Miss Colahan, Miss Dyer, Miss Harnay, Miss Coleman, Miss Teroux, Miss Fay, the Misses Saunders, the Misses Dodge, Miss Hallett, Miss White, Miss Peachy, Miss Smith, and many others.

Before his departure for New York on Wednesday Secretary Herbert asked the bureau chiefs of his Department for information as to the condition of the Miantonomoh, Terror and Monadnock, and the shortest possible time in which they could be ready for commission. Information already in possession of the bureau indicate that the Miantonomoh can be made ready for service within two weeks, the Monadnock by Feb. 1 and the Terror within sixty days.

Among the arrivals for the week ending Jan. 8, 1896, at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., were Lieut. G. N. Whistler, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. P. Hogarty, U. S. A.; Capt. L. N. Stodder, R. C. S.; Capt. F. V. Abbott, U. S. A.; Ensign; Maj. S. T. Norvell, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. M. Kennedy, U. S. A.; Capt. William N. Tisdall, U. S. A.; Capt. C. S. Smith, U. S. A.; G. M. Magruder, U. S. M. H. S.; Prof. William Harkness, U. S. N.; Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., U. S. A.

Naval officers registered at the Department during the week as follows: P. A. Surg. George H. Barber, Lieut. J. N. Jordan, Lieut. Comdr. M. T. Swinburne, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Eaton, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins and Asst. Paymr. M. McM. Ramsay.

The following Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week: Maj. G. S. Carpenter, 4th Inf.; Capt. C. M. Rockefeller, 9th Inf.; Col. C. H. Carlton, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Mercer, 8th Inf.; Capt. R. Vance, retired; Capt. F. V. Abbott, C. E.; Lieut. J. N. Kennedy, Med. Dept.; Maj. W. T. Stanton, C. E.; Maj. F. H. Phipps, Ord. Dept.; Maj. S. T. Norvell, 10th Cav.; Capt. J. C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., and Col. Peter C. Haines, C. E.

Cadet appointments during the past week were: Marshall H. Hurt, Tuskegee (5th district), Ala.; George A. Cryer (alternate), Neman (5th district), Ala.; Henry J. Need, Galt (2d district), Cal.; Paul F. Stewart (alternate), Coitsville (18th district), Ohio; Charles L. Baeuer, Moberly (2d district), Mo.; Ronald W. Pugh, Vanceburg (9th district), Ky.; George M. Eba (alternate), Ashland (9th district), Ky.; William F. Larkin, Chicago (2d district), Ill.

The President on Jan. 7 sent to the Senate the nomination of Lieut. Col. William Rice King, C. E., to be a member of the Missouri River Commission.

Among the prominent officials of the Treasury Department who paid their respects to the President on New Year's day were Assistant Secretary Hamlin and Capt. Shoemaker, chief Revenue Cutter Service.

There will be no change in the small arm for the artillery arm of the Army. This has been determined upon by Gen. Miles and is the result of the numerous answers he received from artillery officers to the circular he recently sent out on the subject. The majority of these communications deprecated any change, pointing out that the artillery was frequently dismantled and deployed as infantry, and that it would be wiser to retain the rifle instead of supplying the arm with the carbine. Gen. Flagler, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, said that he had no expectation of changing the artillery arm. The rifle is the best weapon to supply it with, and he thought the Army so believed. All the artillery regiments are now supplied with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle.

Another 6-inch projectile was fired against the Carnegie 8-inch turret plate on Thursday, and the results obtained were very much better than those secured from the trial of Wednesday. Lieut. Mason, in charge of the Indian Head Proving Ground, reporting upon the test of a 3/4-inch Bethlehem nickel-steel plate for shield purposes, says: "This plate will keep out projectiles fired from a heavy one-pounder, with a muzzle velocity of 1,750 f.-s., when the impacts are inclined at an angle of 40°, at ranges of not less than 26 yards, and when the impact is normal at ranges greater than 482 yards. A striking velocity, however, of 1,752 f.-s. will penetrate the plate when inclined at an angle of 40°. This concludes the test of shield plates and Capt. Sampson will now select a type for service use."

Chairman Boutelle has named the following sub-committees of the House Committee on Naval Affairs: On Appropriation Bill, Messrs. Boutelle, Robinson, Hulick, Cummings, and Meyer. On Organization, Rank and Pay, Messrs. Hulick, Robinson, Wilson, Foss, Money, Myer and Hall. On Ordnance and Navy Yards, Messrs. Hilborn, Hanly, Wilson, Dayton, Meyer, Cummings and Hart. On Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering, Messrs. Boutelle, Robinson, Bull, Foss, Money, Hart and Tate. On Navigation, Equipment and Supplies, Bull, Hilborn, Hulick, Dayton, Hall, Money and Tate. On Naval Academy and Marine Corps, Messrs. Robinson, Bull, Foss, Hanly, Money, Hart and Hall. On Private Bills, Messrs. Wilson, Hanly, Dayton, Hilborn, Meyer, Hall and Tate. The following is the sub-committee on Fortifications of the House Committee on Appropriations: Messrs. Hainer, Grout, Hemenway, Livingston, and Bartlett.

The Committee of the Naval Association has decided to lay before the Secretary of the Navy the following amendments to the bill proposed by it: Section 6. Add these words, "unless such Captain or Commander shall have performed honorable war service, in which case he shall be promoted to the next higher grade and immediately retired with 75 per cent. of the sea pay of that grade." Sec. 7. Add these words, "Provided, that any Lieutenant, Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) or Ensign borne on the active list prior to July 1, 1896, who shall have a total sea service of at least eleven years, not more than three and a half years of which may have been on the staff of a Commander-in-Chief of a fleet or squadron, shall be eligible for promotion, under this section, when examined for promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Commander." Sec. 8. After the word president insert the words, "by the Secretary of the Navy."

Sec. 16 to read as follows: "The active list of Naval Constructors shall be divided into six grades of the following numbers, titles and ranks: First—Number, three; title, Director of Construction; rank, Captain. Second—Number, three; title, Inspector of Construction; rank, Commander. Third—Number, ten; title, Staff Constructor; rank, Lieutenant Commander. Fourth—Number, —; title, Constructor; rank, Lieutenant. Fifth—Number, —; title, Junior Constructor; rank, Junior Lieutenant. Sixth—Number, —; title, Assistant Constructor; rank, Ensign. The number of Constructors, Junior Constructors and Assistant Constructors to be sufficient to maintain the total number of officers on the active list of the Naval Constructors at thirty-eight; provided, that promotion of Junior Constructors and Assistant Constructors to the grades of Constructor and Junior Constructor shall be regulated in a similar manner to that prescribed for the promotion of Lieutenants of the Junior Grade and Ensigns by Section 5 of this act."

These amendments have been suggested by officers of the Navy since the bill was printed.

DENNIS H. MAHAN, Lieut. U. S. N.

We are informed by telegraph of the death, at West Point, on Jan. 10, of the Rev. William M. Postlethwaite, D. D., chaplain and professor of history, geography and ethics in the U. S. M. A.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs at its meeting on Friday referred Secretary Herbert's emergency bill to a sub-committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the committee. At the meeting of the Senate Naval Committee on Jan. 8 the resolution submitted by Senator Chandler to investigate the contracts for armor plates was secretly considered. Senator Chandler submitted a paper detailing all the charges which had been called to his attention and the committee directed that a copy of the paper be forwarded to Secretary Herbert and that he be asked to fix a day when it would be convenient for him to appear before the committee and give all the information in his possession regarding the matter. Comdr. Folger and other witnesses will be examined.

Mr. Bennett has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill providing for the construction of a revenue cutter for the New York station at a cost of \$25,000. The Treasury Department proposes to make this the most effective cutter in the service. She will be of about 1,300 tons displacement and 17 knots speed and will be supplied with rapid fire guns and torpedo tubes.

A bill was introduced on Friday by Mr. Frye in the Senate, and by Mr. McCormick in the House, to amend the law passed by the last Congress relieving disabled officers of the Revenue Cutter Service so as to make its provisions permanent.

Gen. Miles is now engaged in preparing bills for the reorganization of the several arms of the service. It is expected that he will submit to the military committees three bills, one for each arm, and if it is decided to combine them it can be done without detriment to the plans proposed for the infantry. Gen. Miles wants the three battalion organization, and for artillery an increase, as proposed in his annual report. Several plans are being considered with regard to the reorganization of the cavalry.

The House Naval Affairs sub-committee have been holding daily sessions for the past week giving consideration to personnel legislation. So far as can be learned, nothing definite has been decided upon.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Orders: 1st Lieut. K. W. Perry ordered as a witness before the Healy Board and then to the Grant. 3d Lieut. W. H. O. Hay to the Winona. 2d Lieut. J. G. Berry and 1st Eng. H. O. Slatin to San Francisco as witnesses before the Healy Board. 1st Lieut. G. H. Gooding, temporary duty supervisor of anchorages, New York. Chief Eng. W. F. Blakemore, to the Morrill. 1st Lieut. W. G. Ross, to the Perry, Jan. 8. Chief Eng. A. L. Broadbent, to the department.

Capt. T. W. Stodder, D. R. Hodgson, R. Glover, and 1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan registered at the Treasury Department during the past week.

Capt. Hodgson and Stodder left Washington on Thursday for San Francisco, where they will investigate the charges preferred against Capt. Healy of the revenue cutter Bear. It is expected that the school ship Chase will be ready to sail about the 1st of February. Moran Bros., of Seattle, Wash., have been awarded the contract for building the Golden Gate at their estimate of \$38,750. As but one bid was received for the construction of the new Pacific coast cutter, and that \$90,000 in excess of the appropriation, the Department has decided to readvertise the vessel, and, by striking out several of the fittings, hope to get an estimate within the appropriation. 2d Asst. Engr. J. P. Walton has returned from a visit to his relatives in Camden, N. J. 3d Lieut. W. H. O. Hay, of Pennsylvania, and H. L. Peckham, of Rhode Island, were on Jan. 7 nominated to be 2d Lieutenants to succeed Perry, promoted, and Hull, resigned. The nomination of George M. De Reamer, of South Carolina, to be 1st Assistant Engineer was withdrawn on Jan. 7.

A dispatch dated Omaha, Jan. 8, says: "Mrs. Jeanette Halford Benedict, daughter of Maj. Halford, U. S. A., formerly President Harrison's private secretary, has obtained a divorce from her husband, W. T. Benedict, formerly of Boston. They were married three years ago in England. The grounds for divorce were cruelty and desertion. Benedict lost his fortune soon after the marriage and is now in South Africa. He made no defense. She retains her maiden name and has gone to Denver, where her father is now stationed."

## THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 4.—No orders.

JAN. 6.—No orders.

JAN. 7.—Comdr. E. T. Strong was ordered to command the Essex Jan. 21.

Comdr. John F. Merry to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Ensign G. B. Bradshaw from the Cushing to the coast survey steamer Patterson on Jan. 11.

Ensign W. K. Gise from the Texas to the Montgomery.

Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell ordered to examination for promotion and, upon its completion, to duty at Port Royal; orders of Jan. 7 revoked.

JAN. 8.—Boatswain C. E. Hawkins to the Constellation.

Ensign C. Churchill detached from the McArthur and granted four months' sick leave.

JAN. 9.—Med. Insp. Dwight Dickinson, to duty as member of the Retiring Board, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Asst. Naval Constructor J. E. McDonald, to duty at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co.

Asst. Naval Constructor J. D. Beuret, to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

1st Lieut. W. C. Neville, detached from the Texas, when she is placed out of commission, and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Department has not yet received any report of the trial of liquid fuel at the New York Navy Yard. So far as can be learned no test has yet occurred. The authorities are anxious that the tests should be completed as early as possible.

There has been no change of officers on duty as chief of naval bureaus during 1895. In 1896 there will be two changes. The four years' term of office of Engr.-in-Chief Melville as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and of Capt. Samuel Lemly as Judge Advocate General will expire. There is no doubt that Engr.-in-Chief Melville will be reappointed for another term. In the case of Capt. Lemly, however, there is a considerable uncertainty. It is known that there is quite a combination against this officer, and his reappointment will be bitterly opposed.

In reply to correspondents who question the accuracy of the address given for the Marion's mail we would state that at the Navy Department it is stated explicitly that all mail to the Marion must be addressed care San Francisco. As we have it in our list, all Department mail goes via the Navy Pay Office there. The Marion's detail follows: Comdr. D. W. Mallan and Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Cogswell, Lieuts. E. F. Qualough, C. N. Atwater, J. B. Blish and W. C. P. Muir, Ensigns S. R. Hurlbut and C. J. Lang, Surg. D. O. Lewis, P. A. Paymr. T. H. Hicks, P. A. Engr. J. M. Pickrel, 1st Lieut. L. C. Lucas.

It has been determined by the Navy Department to assign Capt. Nicoll Ludlow to duty on the steel board for the present. Capt. Ludlow is now on waiting order in Washington, D. C. It is not likely that two officers with the rank of Captain will be retained on the board. It is, therefore, probable that Capt. Purnell F. Harrington will be detached and ordered to sea. It has been hoped by the friends of Capt. Harrington that he would be assigned to the command of one of the battle ships. He is a thoroughly capable officer and would efficiently command any vessel to which he might be ordered. The probabilities, however, are that he will succeed Capt. T. F. Kane in command of the Monterey. Capt. Kane, it is expected, will be relieved from this duty on Feb. 1. Upon the detachment of Capt. Harrington from the steel board, Capt. Ludlow will be designated as president. There will be other changes in commands of vessels during the next few months. The tour of duty of Capt. Merrill Miller will be up in April while that of Capt. George W. Coffin, commanding the Charleston, will expire next month. The Department is now considering the names of several officers with a view to selecting two to command the Raleigh and Charleston, respectively.

The British cruiser Dallas has been put in commission at Portsmouth and ordered to join the North American station. The Dallas is a steel screw vessel of 2,575 tons and 7,610 horse power. She carries a crew of 211 men, eight 4½-inch guns, eight 3-pdr. R. F. guns and four Hotchkiss guns. She is 265 feet long, 41 feet beam and draws 15 feet.

Owing to some defect in the ingot from which the plate was cast, the 8-inch plate representing a group of Carnegie armor for the 8-inch breech-loading turret of the Iowa, was smashed in four fragments by a Wheeler-Sterling shell at the Indian Head Proving Grounds on Wednesday last. The plate was a port plate; that is, it contained two port holes for the 8-inch rifles. It was 19 feet 2 inches long and 4 feet 8 inches wide. It was secured without jacking, being supported by timber braces. A 6-inch gun was used. A shell of the Wheeler-Sterling armor-piercing variety, weighing 100 pounds, was fired. It struck the plate normally with a velocity of 1,689 feet per second, 13 inches from the top and 25 inches from the left end. The plate was broken into four fragments. As a result of the vibration consequent upon the impact of the right end was broken off, the crack running vertically through the port hole on the right. The left end was broken into three triangular pieces. One of the fragments was broken out of the top, the result of two cracks extending upwards from the impact at right angles to each other. From the impact to the left end the plate broke into two pieces. No front or back bulge was apparent. The penetration was slight, being only two inches. The point of the shell was found welded into the plate. The base of the shell was completely broken up, the fragments being scattered around the base of the plate. Capt. Sampson, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Professor Alger and Ensign Davis who are on duty as his assistants, made an examination of the plate after the smoke had cleared away. It was found that the plate was a little too hard and that it was altogether too brittle. The appearance of the metal where fractured was good and the officials were led to believe that the action of the plate was due to flaws in the ingot from which it was cast. The plate was selected for the trial on account of its physical inferiority to other plates in the group. The Carnegie Company is expected, will send another plate of the same group to the proving ground for trial. Capt. Sampson does not consider that the method under which the plate was treated is to blame for the action of the plate.



## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ASIATIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adm. F. M. Bunce. Address as noted under vessels.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adm. Charles S. Norton. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address there. May be sent to China.

ALEUT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.) Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama. At Panama. Will undergo some repairs there.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address, care Navy Pay Office at that place.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) Left Newport, R. I., Dec. 7 on her winter cruise. The following is her itinerary: Arrive Barbadoes Jan. 1; leave Jan. 15; arrive Santa Lucia Jan. 16; leave Jan. 21; arrive Martinique Jan. 22; leave Jan. 27; arrive St. Kitts Jan. 29; leave Feb. 4; arrive St. Thomas Feb. 6; leave Feb. 17; arrive Santa Cruz Feb. 18; leave Feb. 24; arrive Kingston Feb. 29; leave March 10; arrive Key West March 23; leave April 23; arrive Hampton Roads May 2. Address mail, care U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes. At Barbadoes Jan. 1.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address mail there.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (n. a. s.) Left Yokohama Dec. 3 for San Francisco, Cal. Was at Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 23, delayed by rough weather. Address mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.) At Honolulu. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a. s.) At San Francisco, Cal. Is ready to sail and has been ordered to relieve the Concord on Asiatic station. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, for the present.

A correspondent writing to the "Army and Navy Journal" from Mare Island Navy Yard, Dec. 31, 1895, says: "The Boston will sail for Yokohama on Jan. 5, going via Honolulu, where she will stop for coal and supplies. The officers are as follows: Captain, Frank Wildes; Lieutenant Commander, G. Blockinger; Lieutenants, C. G. Calkins, W. M. Maclean, H. M. Hodges, T. B. Howard; Surgeon, M. H. Crawford; P. A. Surgeon, J. E. Page; Chief Engineer, J. Entwistle; P. A. Engineer, E. H. Scribner; Lieutenant, R. B. Dutton, U. S. M. C.; Ensigns, W. L. Strite, S. S. Robinson, H. B. Wilson.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (n. a. s.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (n. a. s.) At Nagasaki, Japan.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Will be relieved by Amphitrite and repaired at New York. En route she will stop at Hampton Roads, where she will be surveyed and will then continue North.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va. See New York.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (n. a. s.) At Pagoda Anchorage. Will be relieved by the Boston.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUNNING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.) At Washington, D. C., being repaired.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (n. a. s.) At Hong Kong, China.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Puerto Barrios, Jan. 4, en route to Livingston, Guatemala. Address care Branch Hydrographic Office, New Orleans, La.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Training-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) At Annapolis, Md., where she conveyed the body of her late Commander, Louis Kingsley. Will return to Yorktown, Va. Address mail there.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (s. d.) At Portsmouth, N. H. Address mail to Portsmouth.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE. (Receiving-ship.) Comdr. C. E. Clark. At Mare Island.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans. At League Island, Pa. Ordered to Hampton Roads.

JANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. W. B. Hoff (s. d.) Sailed from Madeira Jan. 2 for Montevideo. Was at St. Vincent Jan. 8. Is taking stores for the flagship Newark, Castine and Yantic. Will bring back men whose terms of service have expired. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

JACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (n. a. s.) At Chemulpo, Korea.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

MARPLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neill (n. a. s.) Is cruising about Turkish coast, with headquarters at Mersine, Syria.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.) At Callao, Peru, Dec. 14. Address mail care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

NICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards At Erie, Pa., where mail should be addressed.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.) Left Alexandretta for Smyrna Jan. 6. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (n. a. s.) At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. T. F. Kane (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address at that place.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Address there.

NEWARK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling (n. a. s.) At Montevideo.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Hampton Roads. Address at that place. Under orders with squadron, and may leave any day.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Yokohama, Japan.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (n. a. s.) At Shanghai, China. Has received orders to sail at once for Mare Island. Address mail there.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) (Flagship.) At San Francisco Dec. 21. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads. Address Hampton Roads, Va.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Comdr. C. M. Chester. At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) At the foot of East 28th St., New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) (Flagship.) At Smyrna.

SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. school-ship.) Address Philadelphia, Pa., where she now is.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. H. Glass. At Norfolk, Va. Has been placed out of commission for changes and repairs.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.) Sailed Jan. 2 from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay. Address mail to San Diego, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (n. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (n. a. s.) At Shanghai, China.

## ANOTHER NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

Commo. Edmund O. Matthews, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, representing the Naval Association, on Monday last laid before the Secretary of the Navy a bill "to improve the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," with the request that it be submitted to Congress at as early a date as possible. The bill is printed on a broad page, with an argument for its various sections printed along the side. We are told that the purpose of the bill is (1) the efficiency of the service; (2) the least harm to individuals or classes of officers. In presenting it to the service the following axiom is suggested as a line of thought: No scheme to afford promotion can be effective without the retirement of some officers from the active list.

Sec. 1. Divides the Navy into executive, medical, accountant and engineer branches, chaplains, naval constructors, professors of mathematics, civil engineers, naval cadets and enlisted men. The word branch is used to mark appropriately the parts of the one service. Nobody in the Navy, except the Marine Corps, constitutes a corps in the proper acceptance of the word. The Navy, as a whole, is more nearly a corps.

Secs. 2-4. Provide for five Rear Admirals for sea service; five for reliefs, Lighthouse Board and chief of Bureau of Navigation. Ten Commodores for shore stations and boards. Sixty Captains and seventy commanders. These are divided nearly in accordance with the probable number of ships for active service on a war basis within the next ten years, with allowance for auxiliaries and possible expansion. One hundred Lieutenant Commanders for commanding and executive officers and reliefs and an allowance for expansion. Remainder according to plan of succeeding sections. The Lieutenants, junior Lieutenants and Ensigns are to be sufficient to maintain the total number of officers on the active list, exclusive of the officers appointed from the volunteer service, at a number not greater than now fixed by law: Provided that the officers now on the active list of the Navy who were appointed from the volunteer service shall continue on the active list, in addition to the numbers herein provided for the grades in which they now are or to which they may be promoted, until removed from the active list by casualty, retirement, or other process of law: Provided that the age limit of section 6 of this act shall not apply to these officers from the volunteer service. Promotion is to be by seniority, modified by competition up to the grade of junior Lieutenant, with special credit for practical capacity for sea service. Ensigns and junior Lieutenants must have four years' service in their grade, three of them at sea. The sea service of junior lieutenants must be exclusive of that on staff duty. Ensigns are to be commissioned in the order of merit, determined by examination. Those not passing are to be discharged with one year's shore duty pay, if the discharge is honorable, unless recommended to be retained one year and examined with the next lower class.

Sec. 5. Provides that junior Lieutenants and Ensigns now in the service who have had eight years' service are to be at once promoted Lieutenants and Ensigns of four years' service to junior Lieutenants, subject to examination, and are to rank according to present seniority.

Sec. 6. Provides flag officers of sufficient length of service and insures a suitable and regular flow of promotion. The Navy has now an age retirement which removes from the active list officers in the grades of Rear Admiral and Commodore and sometimes those in lower grades. That is of great benefit to the Navy, and it is not regarded as inequitable towards officers. This section proposes to extend the principle of retirement upon reaching a certain age a little lower on the list, in order to secure in the future, as the Navy has now, men of suitable age in the grades of Captain and Commander. The much more extensive rule of age retirement in grades recently adopted for the French Navy is not regarded as of practical application to our service. Prior to June 30, 1899, a senior Captain must

be under fifty-nine to be promoted and after than under fifty-eight. Otherwise he will be retired, and if he has had forty years' service and is physically disqualified he is to have the grade of Commodore. Captains below the fifth number of their grade and Commanders shall be retired upon reaching the age of fifty-eight subsequent to June 30, 1899. Sec. 7 requires a suitable experience at sea in each grade below that of Commodore and above junior Lieutenant. Sec. 8, in connection with existing laws, secures the removal from the active list of officers who become incapacitated at any time, or who are incompetent or unworthy. Sec. 9 allows retirements upon application after thirty years' service any officer below the rank of Captain who has served thirty-five years to have the rank and pay of the next higher grade.

Sec. 10 provides for a reserve list of ex-officers, to be subject to duty only in case of war, but to be regularly commissioned, borne upon the Navy Register, subject to dismissal by court martial, and entitled to wear their uniform upon occasions of ceremony. Sec. 11 defines limitation of command in several branches; defines authority of executive officer and officer of the deck; limits titles by duties and branches; fixes rank by date of commission; makes Ensigns and Assistant Engineers wardroom officers. All officers shall be addressed by their titles, provided that officers below the rank of Commander may be addressed by their titles or as Master, or Doctor, as may be appropriate.

Sec. 12 provides for 15 Medical Directors of the rank of Captain; 15 Medical Inspectors of the rank of Commander; 50 Staff Surgeons of the rank of Lieutenant Commander; 30 Surgeons of the rank of Lieutenant; 40 Junior Surgeons of the rank of Junior Lieutenant. Sec. 13 provides for 13 Pay Directors, 13 Pay Inspectors, 40 Staff Paymasters, 15 Paymasters, 15 Junior Paymasters, with ranks as above. Sec. 14 provides 15 Engineer Directors, 15 Engineer Inspectors, 50 Staff Engineers and (blank) Engineers and Junior Engineers, with rank as above, and (blank) Assistant Engineers' Ensigns. The number in the last three grades are to be sufficient to provide an active list of 225. The appointments from the Academy must not exceed 15 from any one class. The grade of warrant machinist is created for the benefit of machinists of four years' continuous service. Sec. 15 puts Assistant and Junior Engineers on a basis for promotion similar to Junior Lieutenants and Ensigns. Sec. 16 provides for 32 naval constructors divided into six grades from Captain to Ensign. The President may increase the number by adding two in each grade. Sec. 17 provides for 24 Chaplains, 12 Professors, and 12 civil engineers. Sec. 18 regulates the appointments of Junior Surgeons and Junior Paymasters; requires all officers to be examined prior to promotion.

Sec. 19 fixes pay on the basis of the pay of executive branch. Those now having greater pay not to be reduced.

Secs. 20-24 provide for a Marine Corps, of one Brigadier General, 2 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 4 Majors, 20 Captains, 30 1st Lieutenants, and 12 2d Lieutenants, promotions except to Commandant, Adjutant and Inspectors and Paymasters to be by seniority, subject to examination. There shall be 12 Post Q. M. Sergeants and the leader of the Marine Band is to have the pay and emoluments of a 2d Lieutenant.

Sec. 25.—Enlistment for general service shall be hereafter four years, and the navy shall have all the privileges of naturalization, continuous service, and retirement now granted by law to the enlisted men of the Army. The laws for administering the oath of allegiance now provided for the officers and enlisted men of the Army shall apply hereafter to the officers and enlisted men of the Navy.

Note.—In examining the effects of the life upon the executive branch it was found that the casualties, other than retirements for age, during the ten years preceding July 1, 1895, aggregated as follows: Rear Admirals, Commodores and Captains, 32; Commanders, 20; Lieutenant Commanders, 15; Lieutenants, 56; Lieutenants, Junior Grade, 13; and Ensigns, 33. It was assumed, therefore, that such casualties hereafter will be annually at least three Rear Admirals, Commodores and Captains, two Commanders, one Lieutenant Commander, five Lieutenants, one Junior Lieutenant and three Ensigns. Upon this supposition it was found that, in all probability, the operation of the measure will give promotion to the grade of Commander at forty-five years of age in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1910, or about the same time as by the Meyer bill. The bill will promote on its passage 4 Commodores, 4 Captains, 22 Commanders, 24 Lieutenant Commanders, and 50 Chief Engineers, now ranking with Commanders; and to the rank of Lieutenant Commander; 50 Lieutenants, 43 Surgeons, 16 Paymasters, and 24 Chief Engineers. (Navy Register, July 1, 1895.) Junior officers will derive benefits shown by the bill. The additional cost will be moderate.

## A MEXICAN PATRIOT.

M. Romero gives this description of Juarez in an article in the "North American Review" for January, on "The Philosophy of the Mexican Revolutions." "Juarez was a most remarkable man. He was a full-blooded Indian, born in a small town inhabited only by Indians, and where there was but one man—the parish priest—who spoke Spanish and could read and write. Juarez was so anxious to learn Spanish and to acquire an education, that he offered his services as a domestic to the priest, under condition that he should be taught. The priest found him so intelligent that he sent him to the adjoining city of Oaxaca to be educated. From such humble beginnings he rose to be a prominent lawyer and a foremost statesman. He was, at different times, Secretary of State of his own state, Member of the State Legislature, State Senator, Governor of his state for several terms, Representative to the Federal Congress, Secretary of Justice and of the Interior, Chief Justice, Vice-President, and finally President of the Republic. His principal characteristics were his profound conviction of liberal principles, his very clear mind, his remarkably good common-sense, his great moral courage, his unimpeached integrity and honesty, his great patriotism, his tenacity of purpose and devotion to civil government. In time of war, when the destinies of the country were in his hands and often depended on the result of a battle, and when many others in his place would have led an army, he purposely abstained from exercising any military duties. These he left entirely to those of his associates who had shown talent for war, and he himself set the example of a purely civil government. He had as much personal courage as any man in the world. I saw him more than once facing death as near and sure as any man ever did, with perfect calmness and almost indifference, but without bravado. I am sure he felt that it is best for a patriot to die in the service of his country because in that case he wins for himself immortality, and on this theory I account for the fact that he was never afraid to die if he died while in the performance of a patriotic duty."



(From "Harper's Weekly," for Jan. 4, 1896.)

## NAVAL STRENGTH OF ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

At the date of the latest report, which was the middle of November last, Great Britain had attached to her various fleets and squadrons 158 vessels, carrying 1,238 guns; and the United States at the same date had in commission 50 vessels, with 382 guns. Vessels of every kind are included—despatch boats, training ships, and some others not available for attack or defence. Adding vessels not included in a table of stations, and those being built, we have a total for England of 316 vessels, and for the United States of 81 vessels, not including much useless lumber in the shape of antiquated vessels still afloat. This is certainly not an encouraging showing for us in view of the possibilities of war with England. Fortunately the question as to the prospects of the United States in a naval conflict with Great Britain involves many considerations besides those of the tonnage, steam power, and offensive and defensive capabilities of the vessels borne on the navy list of the two nations. The comparison of navies for war should be limited to the vessels that could be actually assembled in the crisis of battle. In the case of the United States nearly every vessel that we have would be available; we have no foreign dependencies, and we have very little commerce that requires consideration. England, on the other hand, would be compelled to scatter her vessels, in order to guard interests requiring protection in every quarter of the globe, and she would be obliged to reserve a certain portion of her navy to provide convoys for merchant vessels sailing on every sea. It is estimated that two ships per minute, or twenty tons of shipping per second, enter or leave the home ports of England, and the marine commerce of the British Empire amounts annually to nearly five thousand millions of dollars (£930,000,000). The sudden outbreak of war with a naval power not subject to modern restrictions on privateering would expose all of this vast commerce to danger. A large detail from the English Navy would be required for its protection, as commercial fleets, with the possible exception of steamers with very high speed, would be sent in convoys over established routes under protection of British men-of-war.

According to an estimate made in a paper recently read before the Royal United Service Institute of England, there would be left, after making these necessary deductions, a British force of 20 battleships, first class; 9 battleships, second class; 3 battleships, third class; 3 armored cruisers, first class; 13 unarmored cruisers, first class; and 14 coast-defence ships. These vessels would be the pick of the British Navy, as the work of conveying and defending British colonies could be entrusted to the older vessels and those less effective for the shock of battle. The United States would have 8 battleships, 20 coast-defence vessels, 2 armored cruisers, 13 protected cruisers, and 16 gun-vessels—a total of 80 vessels as compared with 71 in the estimate here given of the available British force. No doubt England would add to this number by weakening some portion of her defensive line, but the contest would by no means be so unequal as it might at first appear. In both calculations torpedo vessels are left out of the computation. Practically we have none, where England has many but this advantage would be offset in a large measure by the advantage we would have of acting on the defensive and largely in our home waters.

An estimate of the relative value of the ships of a given class belonging to the two nations is one very difficult to make, but in our monitors of modern construction we have vessels which would, for defence, at least, be found to be the most valuable warships afloat. For some reason, difficult to understand, they do not receive proper credit in estimates of our naval strength. Ask Adm. Erben, whose naval experience has made him familiar with them, as to their value. Ask Capt. William Clinton Wise, who commands the monitor Amphitrite, and other officers whose naval prejudices have yielded to the logic of facts, and the true value of the monitors would become at once apparent. Even the old monitors might be made available for some uses, and they are to be put in order for an emergency. The greatest mistake in our naval administration has been the neglect of this distinctively American man-of-war, and one which is most admirably adapted for home defence.

With guns enough, torpedoes enough, and men enough, we have innumerable vessels sailing in New York Harbor that could be made of service in defending us from attack by sea. Their use, no doubt, would involve great risks, but when did we ever lack for American sailors who would not hesitate to take risks in the defence of their country?

Another thing is to be remembered. As Capt. Mahan says, "Theories about the naval warfare of the future are almost wholly presumptive." The modern battleship, with all its complications of machinery, is a construction which no man, however thoroughly he may be educated in his profession, fully understands. Its use involves innumerable contingencies, and the solution of questions as to the adaptation of means to ends which are still under discussion everywhere. Here the American sailor would have a decided advantage over the Englishman in his quicker perception and his greater facility for adapting himself to new conditions.

The modern battleship is a Frankenstein, largely the creation of British engineering skill. It may in the end be destructive to its creator. Is there not grave danger that so vast a complication of machinery will, in the excitement and hurry of battle, get beyond the control of the ablest naval intellect? It should be remembered, too, that no machinery is stronger than its weakest parts. The rigging and blocks with which the enemy's fire formerly made such havoc are not found in the modern warship, but in their place we have a complexity of pipes exceeding in length the running rigging of a ship of equal size, and piping is a recognized source of danger. The rigging of the olden time could be sent down. The pipes are innumerable; they penetrate into every quarter of a ship, and are the constant subject of accidents requiring skilled labor for their repair. The accidents constantly occurring in peace to the pipes and to the numerous mechanical appliances of a modern ship of war will multiply in time of war. They are now so numerous that naval officers hesitate to speak of them with freedom. England is relying in her navy too largely upon machinery. True, we are following her lead in this, but when naval theories and naval calculations shall disappear in the shock of battle, as they are sure to do, the alert Yankee will be much more ready than the Englishman to adapt himself to the conditions created by war.

It was so in 1812, when with a total of sixteen vessels we went forth to battle against England with her thousand men-of-war. It was so in 1846, when John Ericsson with his Princeton compelled the reconstruction of the British Navy upon the lines of steam-engineering. It was so in 1862, when Ericsson with his Monitor once more rendered obsolete every British ship of war, and

forced from the London "Times" (July 17, 1866) the reluctant declaration that the 735 ships of the Royal Navy had suddenly become antiquated, "fit only to be laid up and painted that dirty yellow which is universally accepted to mark treachery, failure and crime." The progress of modern navies has been almost wholly upon the lines of American invention, and the genius that has created them, should occasion require it, is sure to devise means for their destruction, if not hampered by timidity, conservatism and the confusion of counsel which paralyzes effort. But we are making the grave mistake of imposing upon our Navy the work of coast defense. This belongs to the Army. With our coastwise cities properly protected by land batteries, the Navy would be free to seek its enemy upon the open sea, instead of being hampered by demands of local defense, and England would once more learn that tonnage and weight of metal are not the only factors of success in warfare on the sea.

## ACQUISITION OF ST. THOMAS.

To the Editor of the "Tribune."

Sir: Twenty-seven years ago there was an informal after-dinner conference at the house of the Secretary of State, in Washington. Some Senators were present who were warm opponents of President Johnson's policy, though still remaining on friendly terms with his Secretary of State.

The United States Government, during the Civil War, had found that it greatly needed a naval station in the West Indies. The Secretary had now negotiated a treaty with Denmark for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John. The Danish Government had acceded to it. The inhabitants of the islands had assented to it by a popular vote. All that was required was the consent and approval of the Senate of the United States. The Secretary had also negotiated a treaty with the Dominican Republic for the harbor of Samana, and subsequently had obtained a proposal for the annexation of the entire Republic. This also lacked only the consent and approval of the Senate.

"Gov. Seward," said one of the gentlemen, "what do we want with any more Southern States, when we are not sure that we can peaceably manage those we have already?"

"And, Governor," said another, "our radical friends think that whatever may be valuable in these treaties of yours can just as well be got at any other time under some other administration."

These two remarks explain why to-day we have no naval station in the West Indies.

Twenty-seven years have brought their inevitable changes. They have given us a consolidated Union wherein North and South vie with each other in declarations of patriotism. The partisan animosities of that day have passed away. Successive administrations have come and gone. And now the question recurs, "Do we or do we not need a naval station in the West Indies?"

All through our Civil War the blockade runners and Confederate cruisers found ready welcome in the West India ports, especially at Nassau and others belonging to Great Britain, while the United States naval vessels sent to check them were shut out or detained by vexatious port regulations, avowedly designed to prevent their getting coal or repairs. It was realized then that the first need of the United States in any future war would be one or more naval stations in the West Indies. Otherwise we might look for a chain of hostile ports close upon our borders. But the contingency was remote. The Civil War was over. No foreign war was impending. The people were not seeking further enlargement of their territory. The Senate reflected the popular indifference to the question.

Now it recurs, and with additional reasons for consideration. During the twenty-seven years the great European powers have steadily developed the policy of jointly or severally enlarging their dominions. If we will not have West Indian islands, then other powers will. Denmark is our friend, and one that never has done and probably never will do us any harm. But if her ports pass into the control of some European power whose interests are opposed to our own they will do us incalculable injury.

It is not merely a question as to whether we want naval and coasting stations and dockyards ourselves. It is whether we will deliberately give them up to those who even now are threatening to become our enemies—who decline arbitration, and rely upon fleets and armies as the best means of settling disputes.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

Montrose-on-the-Hudson, Jan. 4, 1896.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Prince Alexander, of Prussia, General of infantry in the Prussian Army, died Jan. 4, aged seventy-five.

Gen. James Clifford Veatch, a distinguished officer of Indiana volunteers, who served during the entire war and was severely wounded, died Dec. 22 at Rockport, Ind.

Felix Rayneri, a brother of Gen. Alexander Rayneri, of the Italian Army, died Dec. 31 at 346 Pulaski street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Margaret Wharton White, the venerable widow of George H. White, purser U. S. N., died Dec. 26 at Philadelphia. Her late husband entered the Navy in 1841 and died in 1867.

Comdr. Louis Kingsley, U. S. N., who died suddenly on board the U. S. training ship Essex, off Yorktown, Va., Jan. 4, was appointed an Acting Midshipman at the Naval Academy in 1861, was graduated in 1865 and attained the grade of Commander May 5, 1892. During his long service he filled many responsible positions and was regarded as an efficient and excellent officer. The funeral took place at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 8, with due ceremonies and honors. Death was due to heart disease.

Chief Engr. A. L. Churchill, Revenue Cutter Service, who died Jan. 1 at Washington, D. C., of heart disease, served in the Navy during the war as Acting Third Assistant Engineer. He entered the Revenue Cutter Service in 1865 and at the time of his death was unassigned, on leave.

Gen. Mortimer Dormer Leggett, who died Jan. 6 at Cleveland, O., of apoplexy, went to the front in December, 1861, as Lieutenant Colonel of the 78th Ohio Inf., was appointed Colonel in January and Brigadier General of Volunteers in December, 1862. He was wounded in many engagements, but never left the field. At Fort Donelson he was shot in the hand, at Iuka in the left thigh, at Champion Hills in the right thigh, and though he was shot in the right side and injured in an explosion at Vicksburg, he led the advance into that city when it capitulated. In September, 1864, he received the brevet of Major General "for long and continuous service and for gallantry and completeness as an officer during the Atlanta and the Savannah campaigns."

In an obituary notice of the late Capt. Redmond Tully, U. S. A., retired, the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion recount his services and say: "After his retirement he returned to Cumberland, Md., and made that city his home, where he was universally respected by all who knew him. He leaves surviving him a widow at his late home. He was possessed of great kindness of heart, and on one in distressed circumstances ever applied to him in vain, and those who received his aid were never made to feel the sense of obligation. He was universally esteemed as a man of excellent ability and attainments in his profession, a good neighbor and citizen, and of steadfast loyalty to himself, his family and his friends, as well as his country. His long service before and during the Civil War, and subsequent thereto, and his undeviating and exemplary life, all marked him a representative soldier-citizen, and one whose loss must be deeply felt by the community."

Lieut. Joseph C. Coffman, U. S. A., retired, who died Dec. 23 at Mercerville, O., served during the war in the Ohio Infantry Volunteers, was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 19th U. S. Inf. in 1866, transferred to the 37th Inf., promoted to 1st Lieutenant in December, 1866, and retired July 21, 1868, on account of disability not incident to the service.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, in reporting on the naval emergency bill (S. 1404), adopt as a part of their report a letter sent to the chairman of the committee by Secretary Herbert showing the imperative necessity for this action and containing extracts from his annual reports on this subject. Mr. Herbert says: "The number of men authorized by existing law to be enlisted in the Navy is barely sufficient to equip the vessels which are at any one time in commission. If a new vessel is to be sent to sea some ship in service must go out of commission, and the enlisted men on the one transferred to the other. If by reason of any public exigency, it should become necessary to place all the vessels of our Navy in actual service at the same time it would be impossible to do so for want of crews to man them, and there does not appear to be any authority of law under which the Secretary of the Navy or the President could in such a case increase the enlisted force, even temporarily, to meet the emergency. The desirability of the enactment of some provision of law authorizing the Secretary of the Navy in case of emergency to charter private vessels for temporary service has been demonstrated by experience."

Secretary Herbert has sent a reply to the resolution of the Senate asking whether it would be advantageous to contract for six battleships instead of for the two at present authorized. He says: "The Department does not deem it advisable to recommend that any bids already received and not accepted should be further considered, for it sees no reason why, if other ships are now authorized, the building of them should not be also open to competition. Since the Department's plan for battleships have been completed, and as all the contractors in the United States have had opportunity to inspect these plans, and as they have been examined by all those able to build the ships, there seems to be no reason why any delay should occur in letting out contracts for new ships to be authorized by this Congress." Ten days' notice would be ample time for completion. It is earnestly requested that authority be given to build twelve torpedo boats of different sizes and the limitation of cost be upon the aggregate and not upon the price of each boat. A number of boats should be given to one contractor to lessen the cost.

Brig. Gen. Craighill, chief of Engineers, and Capt. Black, C. E., appeared before the Senate Committee on Coast Defenses on Wednesday and explained the urgent necessity for increasing the defenses of seacoast cities and showed that the amount appropriated by the Squire bill was none too large. Gen. Craighill stated that the bill should be passed without much delay the sum of \$4,500,000 could be economically expended before the 1st of July. It would require at least a year, if the appropriations were made, to procure the material, manufacture the torpedoes needed and put them in place at the principal ports. The Chief of Engineers advocated the expenditure of \$12,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. This sum would not provide money necessary to be expended by the Ordnance Bureau for guns and gun carriages, but would cover the cost of emplacements for guns and of torpedoes. Gen. Flagler is to be examined as to ordnance needs.

We congratulate the service at large and particularly the Corps of Engineers upon the decision of Secretary Herbert to nominate George W. Melville for a third term as Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy. We also congratulate Engr.-in-Chief Melville upon the honor which has been conferred upon him and predict for him in his coming term greater success, if possible, than has characterized the two he has passed through. His nomination will be sent to the Senate next week. There has never been any doubt that Engr.-in-Chief Melville would be re-nominated. His work during the past eight years has been of such a character as to compel his re-appointment. Last winter, when the matter was brought to the attention of the President, he declared his intention of continuing in office the present Engineer-in-Chief. Engr.-in-Chief Melville has been one of the leaders in placing the new Navy upon its present sound basis. His word is weighty in the deliberations of the Board of Construction, which passes upon important questions relating to ship construction, and his advice is always relied upon by the authorities. In talking with the "Journal" representative some months ago Secretary Herbert expressed the greatest confidence in his Engineer-in-Chief. To him is due the triple-screw flyers and the credit for other important innovations has justly been given to him. His record every one knows. It is clear and straightforward and is brightened by the many achievements of daring which his possessor has performed, particularly in connection with the Jeanette expedition.

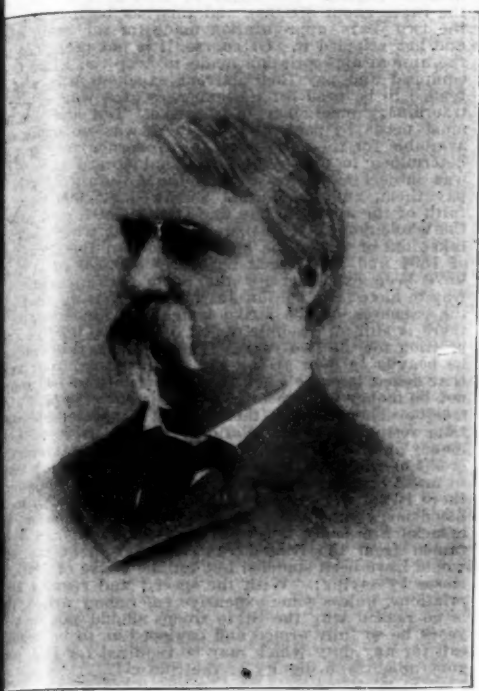
The recent talk of the possibility of war over the Venezuelan question has thoroughly aroused the seacoast cities of the country to the necessity of prompt action in the way of properly fortifying and protecting the harbors of the country, and both houses of Congress are being deluged with petitions from all over the country urging that prompt and efficient steps be taken. Senator Squire, as the chairman of the Senate Committee on Coast Defenses, is devoting almost his entire time to this matter and expects to report a bill next week.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has submitted a favorable report on the bill to pension Elizabeth Moore English, widow of the late Rear Adm. Earl English, at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of her present pension of \$30 per month.



## UNITED STATES STEAM RAM KATAHDIN.

We give here an illustration of the ram Katahdin, just added to the United States Navy, and of her builder, Gen. Thomas W. Hyde, a gallant soldier of our



GEN. THOMAS W. HYDE.

War, and now President of the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me. These illustrations are expressly prepared for the "Army and Navy Journal," and that of the vessel, taken from a photograph, gives a much better idea of her appearance than the illustrations published

before her completion. The following description of the vessel, by R. G. Skerrett, originally appeared in "Harper's Weekly." We give a cut of the cross section of the vessel accompanying it, and for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Harper & Bros.

The Katahdin is of the whaleback type, and in some respects—those of low freeboard and heavy hull-protection—resembles the common idea of the monitor.

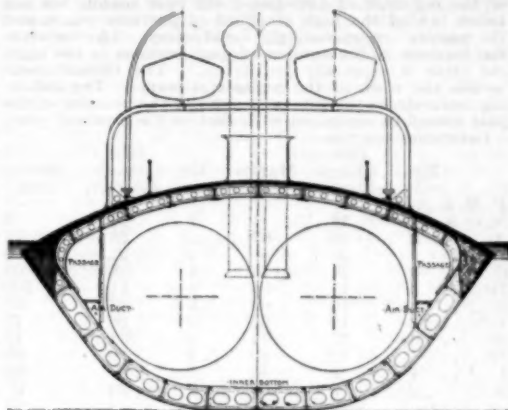
Intended to ram the enemy, and in that way to do the most possible damage, her whole offensive power is concentrated in her formidable ram-head of cast steel. Virtually the vessel is an immense automatic, aquatic projectile of 2,183 tons, driven by a double set of triple-expansion engines at the rate of seventeen knots an hour, and able to deliver a blow of 56,000 foot-tons. The structural bracing of the vessel has been carefully designed to insure great strength, and an equal distribution along the axis of the whole body of the shock of impact, the cigarlike form of the hull facilitating that end.

From the collision bulkhead to the stern the vessel has an inner bottom, and between the inner and outer bottoms and the inner skin and deck armor the craft is divided into more than a hundred water-tight compartments, and by flooding certain of the compartments of the double bottom the vessel is submerged to her fighting trim. To shield herself from the blows of the enemy, the Katahdin will depend upon the defective power of her curved armor, which tapers from the outboard strake in toward the center line from 6 to 2½ inches, and upon her limited exposure of hull, the conning-tower, ventilators, and smoke-pipe being the only important targets for an enemy's fire. The four six-pound rapid-fire guns are to repel torpedo boats. The armor throughout the vessel is of nickel-steel. All the hatches leading below through the armor-deck are to be protected by battle plates, and the smoke-pipe and ventilators are to have inclined armor six inches thick.

The conning-tower, which is placed well forward to give a commanding view in fighting the ship, is to be almost eighteen inches thick.

The vessel's principal dimensions and special features are: 250 feet 9 inches length on load water line; 43 feet 5 inches breadth, extreme; 15 feet mean draught; 4,800 indicated horse-power; 17 knots speed, maximum sustained; 236.88 tons total coal-bunker capacity. The engines are of the triple-expansion type, one set actuating each screw, and in separate water-tight compartments, with cylinders of 25, 36, and 56 inches, having a stroke of 36 inches, and a piston speed of 150 revolutions a minute. There are two main double-ended boilers 13 feet 8 inches by 22 feet 6 inches, and one auxiliary single-ended boiler 13 feet 8 inches by 11 feet 7 inches, giving a total grate surface of 354 square feet and a total heating surface of 13,190 square feet, the working pressure to be 160 pounds.

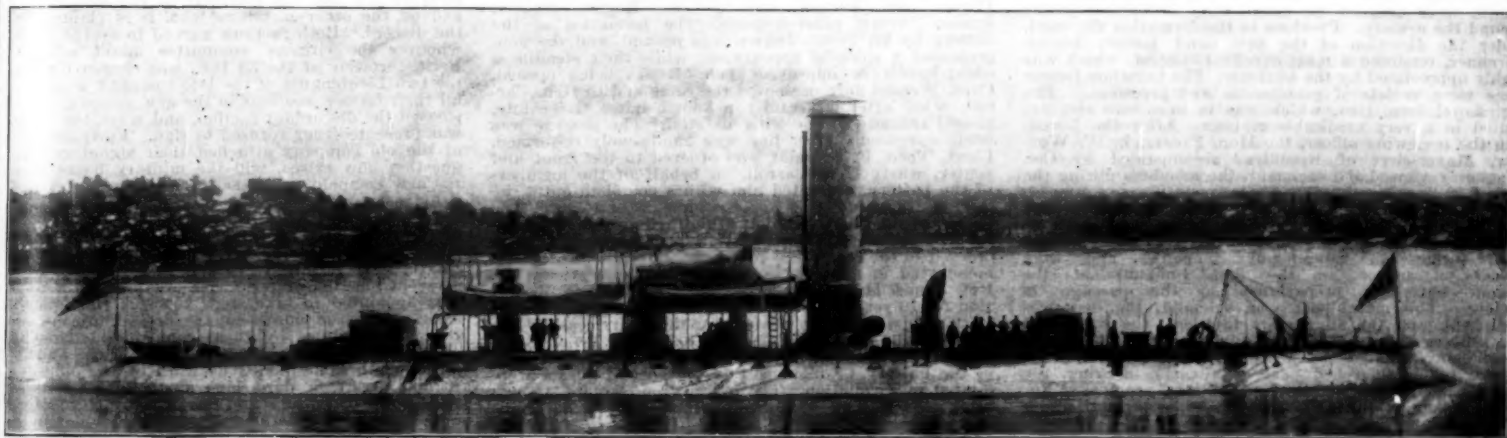
When the vessel is submerged to her fighting trim she buries the knuckle of her heavy armor deck plating a foot below the surface, and, as an old Jack Tar expressed it, "Blow me, if she don't carry her water-line on deck!" In action she is intended to strike fairly head



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on, the sharp edges of her sides to cut like an oyster-knife into the enemy's plating below the water-line. The possible consequences of a mass of such proportions rushing at a foe have been shown with awful impressiveness in the case of the ill-fated Victoria.

"The Manufacture of Explosives; A Theoretical and Practical Treatise on the Physical and Chemical Properties and the Manufacture of Explosives," by Oscar Guttman, is a work in two volumes, with 328 illustrations, published by Macmillan & Co., at the price of \$9. It is an excellent and thorough work, giving a condensed and discriminating account of the composition and manufacture of explosives of all kinds, with short notes on the methods of chemical examination. In addition the manufacture of fulminates, caps and fuses, and notes on ballistic tests, make this a very complete reference work. The illustrations are excellent. A full bibliography and name and subject indices give the reader a thorough command of the subjects treated. The author's long experience enables him to speak with full knowledge upon his extensive subject.



UNITED STATES STEAM RAM KATAHDIN.

## HISTORY AS SHE IS WROTE.

the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

In chapter XXVII. of Mr. E. L. Chittenden's book, "Recollections of President Lincoln and His Administration," the author says: "Saturday, March 8, was a day of calamities. Anxious for news from Capt. Fox, I remained late in the evening to the Navy Department. It was nearly midnight before his dispatch came. It informed us that he reached Newport News about nine o'clock and went immediately on board the Minnesota. Very one on the vessel was demoralized. She had been crippled; it had been determined to burn her, and in a few moments the torch would have been applied. Capt. Fox's arrival had saved the vessel. His inquiry, whether the Merrimac came out of Norfolk again before setting on fire the finest ship in the Navy and destroying property to the value of a million and a half of dollars, called the officers to their senses, and the conclusion was to defer the application of the torch with speedily reached."

Of all the inaccuracies and absurdities that have been woven into most of the published stories of the two ships' fighting in Hampton Roads, none is so contrary to fact, so odiously unjust, as the flippant statements are quoted. I use the word flippant advisedly, for it is neither out of knowledge nor consideration that they are written. Pregnant as these statements are with insinuations of inefficiency, incapacity, cowardice and treachery, it would seem as though a simple sense of justice to those thus held up to public contempt, should have impelled the author to have sought verification of them, at least in the public records, and not have contented himself with the attestation of an old memory. The uncertainty of recollections long unused. Had he done this, even in a superficial way, his story would have tumbled in pieces like a house of cards. There is a truth in all the statements, and the story may be supported of by the simple but truthful declaration, that Capt. Fox was not on board the Minnesota at any time after the 8th of March, nor at any time when there was a purpose of destroying her, and the exaltation by the author of his friend, the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, into an important factor in the salvation of that ship is the figment of a faulty recollection. If there were all that is involved in these statements, the latter would be of too trivial importance to correct, but the intimations are far graver than this, and their acceptance touches with dishonor the reputation of a faithful, courageous officer, Capt. G. J. Van Brunt, who com-

manded the Minnesota, and casts an undeserved reproach upon the whole ship's company, doing it a gross injustice, that I as one of its few survivors urgently resent.

The facts are not at all with Mr. Chittenden. The records, the probabilities, the writer's personal knowledge of the events on board the Minnesota (confirmed through conference with a shipmate of those days), are all against him. His memory has played him false. It is with regret that I thus deny the truthfulness of what the venerable author undoubtedly believes to be an accurate recollection, but with the conviction that they are being wronged, a sense of duty to my old comrades, most of whom have gone over to the majority, justifies me in so doing.

According to the records of the Navy Department, Capt. Fox reached Hampton Roads at 7:30 A. M. of the 9th, which was the second day of the fight. Several dispatches received from him at the Navy Department on that day are on file there, but none contains the substance of what the author believes he heard read at near midnight of the 8th. Mr. Fox came on board the Minnesota as soon after his arrival at Fortress Monroe as was prudent—that is, at or about 1 P. M. of the 9th, at which time there was no intention of destroying the ship, for the conditions had changed—the emergency had passed. There was therefore neither opportunity nor occasion for him to offer suggestions as to the propriety of applying the torch, to recall the officers to their senses, or to witness the demoralization of every one or any one. Had he come on board at any time previous he would have found no demoralization, if the word implies deterioration of discipline or courage or purpose. The morale of the ship's company was unimpaired through all the discouragements of the two days of "calamities." Every order was cheerfully, even enthusiastically, obeyed to the end. That this was so is in evidence, for at the moment when the Captain discovered that there was no longer occasion for abandoning the ship, that half of the crew that had not already been sent ashore was alongside in boats ready to shove off, his command to come back on board was promptly obeyed, though none knew why there had been a change of purpose. The following extracts from Capt. Van Brunt's report to the Navy Department give a strictly correct account of the causes that led to the determination to destroy the ship and the reason for not executing it, which Mr. Chittenden might advantageously have read before mustering his recollections to make a place in history for them. After describing the events of the first day and those of the encounter of the two ironclads in the morning of the second day, the report says: "And soon after the latter (the Monitor) stood down for Hampton Roads. Soon

after the Merrimac and the two other steamers headed for my ship, and I then felt to the fullest extent my condition. I was hard and immovably aground, and they could take position under my stern and rake me. I had expended nearly all my solid shot, my ship was crippled, and my officers and men worn out with fatigue. But even in this extreme dilemma I determined never to give up my ship to the rebels, and after consultation with my officers, I ordered every preparation made to destroy the ship after all hope of saving her was gone. On ascending the poop-deck I observed that the enemy's ships had changed their course and were heading for Craney Island. I then determined to lighten my ship by throwing over my spar-deck guns, hoisting out provisions, starting water, etc. At 2 P. M. I made an attempt to get the ship afloat." It was about this time that Mr. Fox came on board. He made a tour through the ship, but offered no suggestions—to my knowledge, certainly none that was of effect. The situation was much more imminent than the Captain's report implies. The ship was virtually abandoned; everybody was out of her except the few who were to do the last act in the drama. Had the change of course of the enemy's ships been delayed a short five minutes, "the torch would have been applied" and the ship doubtless destroyed. Or had the commanding officer been less watchful of the enemy, even after all hope had gone, there would have been applied, and the ship doubtless destroyed. Merrimac's destructive raid.

CHAS. H. LORING, Chief Engr. U. S. N.

Reports recently submitted to the trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago show that work on the big drainage canal to date amounts to over 75 per cent. of the whole. During the months of August, September and October last, there were over 8,700 men at work on the canal. The report of Chief of Engineers Randolph shows that the value of the regular and collateral work done in the period between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1, 1895, eleven months, is \$6,036,400. The volume of work done in this period is as follows: Glacial drift, 7,187,600 cubic yards; solid rock, 4,824,000 cubic yards; retaining wall 95,000 cubic yards. The total volume of work accomplished since the inception of the canal project is as follows: Glacial drift, 20,172,686 cubic yards; solid rock, 10,212,751 cubic yards; retaining wall, 97,600 cubic yards. The value of this work on regular and collateral contracts is \$14,456,600, or 76.20 per cent. of the entire work done upon a basis of existing contracts. The percentage of work done on Jan. 1, 1895, was 44.38, so the percentage of work done in the first eleven months of 1895 amounts to 31.52, or within 12.56 per cent. of the total work done in 1892, 1893 and 1894.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

Seventh N. Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

Col. Appleton, 7th N. Y., in orders says: "The work of the regiment at Creedmoor the past season has not fallen behind the high standard of previous years, and the results are exceedingly satisfactory. The substantial increase in the number of qualifications in the highest class is especially gratifying." The Colonel commends the work of the regimental teams. The following table shows the general results of the practice of the past season as compared with that of the previous year:

Co.	1895.			1894.		
	Ex- pts.	Sharp- shooters.	Marks- men.	Ex- pts.	Sharp- shooters.	Marks- men.
F. S. & A.	1	10	11	1	11	9
N. C. S.	2	10	87	2	23	77
B.	1	26	86	1	22	90
C.	3	24	76	4	38	68
D.	3	11	94	1	11	100
E.	3	16	69	2	43	51
F.	3	12	95	3	26	79
G.	3	27	74	2	34	72
H.	4	12	89	1	20	89
I.	1	9	96	1	17	89
K.	2	9	100	0	20	94
Ttl.	26	166	877	18	265	818

In 1895 the number of men practicing was 1,069, of which all qualified as marksmen among the three classes above given. The general figure of merit in firing in the ranks in each company for 1895 is as follows: A, 64.00; B, 74.28; C, 73.02; D, 68.79; E, 65.59; F, 74.84; G, 72.85; H, 73.85; I, 71.07; K, 71.93; total, 71.20. In 1894 the figures were: A, 68.07; B, 74.32; C, 72.19; D, 73.13; E, 66.45; F, 75.10; G, 72.42; H, 74.04; I, 68.78; K, 71.34; total, 71.75. Co. F has again been awarded the State prize for the highest figure of merit in the 1st Brigade. Maj. J. C. Abrams, Capt. G. W. Rand and J. B. Holland have qualified for twenty-one consecutive years.

13th N. Y.—COL. W. L. WATSON.

In spite of the fierce storm that raged on Monday night, Dec. 30, 1895, the friends of the 13th Regt. crowded the immense armory on Sumner avenue to witness the parade and review on the above evening. The regiment wore the gray full dress, and presented a remarkably fine appearance. The formation was eleven commands of twelve files, the first battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Luscomb, having six commands, and the second battalion, under command of Maj. George G. Cochran, having five commands. Twelve files, under command of Lieut. Clarence W. Smith, were detailed for guard duty at various points around the armory. Previous to the formation the band, under the direction of the new band leader, Adolph Kirchner, rendered a most excellent concert, which was highly appreciated by the audience. The battalion formations were models of promptness and precision. The regimental formation, which was in line, was also executed in a very creditable manner. After the formation the reviewing officer, the Hon. Frederick W. Wurster, Mayor-elect of Brooklyn, accompanied by Col. Watson, reviewed the regiment, the members during the review in line standing like so many statues, not a movement being perceptible anywhere. As the Mayor-elect passed around the line, he was the recipient of quite an ovation from the visitors in the galleries. The regiment then formed in column of companies and were closed en masse on the first company of the second battalion, preparatory to the passage in review. The march-past was splendid, the distances well kept, and the alignments faultless; the salutes of the officers were very gracefully rendered. 2d Lieut. Volkering, of Co. D, however, evidently forgot to salute, for he marched past at a carry. During the march-past "The Col. Watson March," composed for the occasion by the new band leader, was most excellently rendered by the band. After the review the regiment formed line of masses, and Col. Watson in a very appropriate speech introduced the Mayor-elect to the regiment. Mr. Wurster gracefully acknowledged the honor conferred and congratulated the organization, not only on their appearance on this occasion and the bright prospects for the future, but for the promptness with which they have responded to every call for their services in the past. Mr. Wurster also said that he was endeared to the National Guard of Brooklyn, not along by the ties of fellow-citizenship, but by the nearer ties of comradeship, for he had "touched elbows" for nine years in the 23d Regt. and thoroughly understood and appreciated the services rendered to the State and city by the members of the National Guard, and promised them his earnest support in every way that was in his power as Mayor of the city. Three cheers for the incoming Mayor were proposed by Col. Watson and responded to in a hearty and characteristic 13th Regt. manner, after which the regiment was dismissed and formed again for parade. The usual battalion parade was omitted, and as soon as the battalions were formed the regimental line was formed. Maj. Cochran, to the surprise of every military man present, directed his Adjutant to receive the reports after the regimental line was formed, and just as the regimental Adjutant was about to direct the battalion commanders to bring their battalions to parade rest. With the exception of this error, the ceremony was executed in a manner that reflects great credit on the regiment; the men were steady and the manual excellent. After the officers had reported, the regiment, under command of the senior Sergeant Major, passed in review before the officers and marched to their respective quarters, after which the floor was cleared for dancing and the invited guests entertained hospitably by the officers.

23d N. Y.—COL. A. C. SMITH.

The review, parade and presentation of State long-service medals, which took place at the armory on Saturday evening, Jan. 4, 1896, was, in more than one respect, a notable occasion. Mayor F. W. Wurster, who was the reviewing officer, took more than ordinary interest, owing to the fact that he served nine years in the ranks of the regiment. The Mayor was accompanied by Brig. Gen. James McLeer and the brigade staff. The armory, which was literally packed in every part, presented a very handsome appearance, being beautifully decorated with palms and other tropical plants. The regiment presented its usual neat appearance, the uniform being the full-dress gray, and white helmets. The two battalions, commanded by Maj. Case and Everdell respectively, were equalized in five commands of twenty-four files each. The battalion formations were very creditably executed, the distances well kept, and the dressing prompt. After the battalions were formed each battalion formed in close column on first company, and the regimental line was formed by the first battalion

executing on left into line, and the second on right into line. It is certainly a very showy formation, but at the same time quite lengthy. During the review in line the perfect discipline of the 23d was demonstrated, not a man in the ranks even moved his eyes. After the review in line was over the command companies right was given, and the first battalion faced about, and after considerable maneuvering the two battalions closed en masse to get in position to pass in review. The passage in review was magnificent, the distances accurate and the alignments faultless; the salute of the field and line officers were timely and very gracefully executed, but the salutes of the staff officers were anything but military; a little time devoted to the manual of the sword, particularly paragraph 489, will not be entirely wasted. After passing in review, column of masses were formed, and the companies dismissed to re-form for parade. The parade was in line, but each company paraded its relative strength, Co.'s A and G each parading forty files, and were loudly applauded as they marched in line down the side of the drill room. The formation was executed the same as for review; the colors, however, seemed to have got confused. As the first battalion marched with the left of each company in front the colors were in front of the color company, and as they executed on left into line the colors and color guard placed themselves on the right of each four as it arrived on the line. When the last four of the color company arrived they were sent to their proper places. Lieut. Col. De Forrest took the parade, which was a very creditable performance, the manual being exceptionally fine. The Adjutant of the second battalion forgot to place himself on the left of his battalion commander after reporting, and got in the center of the line of officers when marching up to the commanding officer at the conclusion of the parade. During the parade the recipients of the long-service medals were called to the front, and the Mayor made a brief speech. Two men received medals for 25 years' service; they were Pvt. C. H. Pennoyer, Co. G, and Pvt. S. M. Wood, Co. H. For 20 years, Capt. F. A. Wells, Co. B., and Sergt. Maj. W. B. Despard, N. C. S. The 15-year men were 1st Lieut. Hull, Co. F, Q. M. Sergt. F. A. Horsey, Co. A; Pvt. John Phayre, Co. G; Capt. C. G. Todd, Co. K; Q. M. Sergt. W. M. Sumner, Co. D; Pvt. W. H. Handy, Co. I; Pvt. E. Haynes, Co. G, and twenty-two others received the State decoration for 10 years' service. After the parade the band rendered a most excellent concert, which concluded the ceremonies of the evening.

1st BATTERY N. Y.—CAPT. WENDEL.

The annual review and reception of the 1st Bat., Capt. Wendel, held at its armory on Jan. 8, was but a repetition of its former successes. On this occasion Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, took the review. He was accompanied by Insp. Gen. McLewee, Paymtr. Gen. Varnum, and by Col. Rogers, Agnew, James, Turner, aides-de-camp. The formation of the battery by 1st Sergt. Jansen was prompt, and the men presented a splendid appearance, while their steadiness could hardly be improved upon. Ranks being opened, Capt. Wendel duly presented the command to Gen. Carroll, who, after gracefully acknowledging the salute, passed around the line with his staff. The passage was finely executed. After line was handsomely re-formed, Lieut. Theo. F. Schmidt was ordered to the front and center, where Gen. Carroll, on behalf of the members of the battery, presented him with a complete outfit, including a gold-mounted horse equipment and sabre. The General paid Lieut. Schmidt a high tribute for his faithful and valuable service. 1st Sergt. Jansen was next ordered to the front, and presented with a beautiful diamond stud in appreciation of his efficient services, and Pvt. James Huber was presented with a State decoration for 10 years' service, and a gold hunting-case watch. Both men were highly praised for their services by Gen. Carroll, who also expressed the hope that he might in time present similar rewards for service to every man in the battery. Following this the special guests were invited to a collation. The military ceremonies, though brief, served to show up the physique and set up of the men, together with their military bearing to particular advantage, while the cleanly condition of uniforms and equipments could not be improved upon. Gen. Carroll publicly congratulated Capt. Wendel on the excellent display, and hoped the organization would soon be given a proper armory. Among the officers present were: Capt. J. B. Burbank, U. S. A., Capt. Wilson, and Lieut. Pasco, 2d Bat.; Col. Greene and Maj. Lee, Insp. Gen.'s Department; Lieuts. Clayton Clarke and Joyce, 71st Regt.; Maj. Chauncey, Capt. Neftel and Lieut. Ridabock, 8th Battn.; Capt. Anderson, 22d Regt.; Lieut. Hurry, squadron A; Capt. Tompkins and Walton, and Chaplain Maynard, 9th Regt.; Lieut. Durston, 5th Bat.; and Lieut. Laing, 3d Bat.; Capt. Hedge, Signal Corps; Capt. Barnard and Lieut. De Russey, 12th Regt., and others, including representatives from the 2d Brigade, 4th N. J., and President Jerolemon, of the Board of Aldermen. The grand march was led by Lieut. Schmidt, after which came an enjoyable programme of 24 dances.

MARYLAND.

Adjut. Gen. Douglas, of Maryland, in his annual report for 1895 says that few changes have taken place in the organization of the State troops. Had it been deemed advisable to increase the force of the Maryland National Guard, it would not have been possible, owing to the want of funds. "I repeat what I have said before," the Adjutant General says, "that it is better to keep the present force in serviceable condition for active duty than to have more companies but half armed and equipped. The troops now are in such condition that a continuation of the present appropriation, after providing for the unexpected expenses of the strike of 1894, ought to suffice to put the National Guard, in a few years, on excellent footing for any service that may be required of them. I have not forgotten that we ought to have a troop of horse, and either a battery of artillery or some effective rapid firing guns attached to the guard. Whether this can be accomplished, and the efficiency of the infantry troops maintained by the present annual appropriation, is questioned. There was of necessity—want of funds—no encampment of the brigade this year. The 5th Regt., by permission and at its own cost, had an encampment of ten days at Cape May. The reports of the brigade commander and the Colonel of the regiment give satisfactory accounts of the results of the encampment, but no good result from it has changed my conviction that no portion of the State Guard should be permitted to hold an encampment outside of the State. On State soil is the place for an encampment of State troops, and it is not conducive to discipline or efficiency to disregard this rule. The Maryland Naval Militia has, by the unaided exertions of its officers and seamen, made great advances during the last year. For the expenses of the formation and maintenance of this desirable organization the State so far has appropriated nothing. The heavy expense of start-

ing and maintaining the Naval Reserve has been borne entirely by its commander, officers and seamen, and the encouragement of the United States Navy. For better organization and government a bill will be introduced before the Legislature providing laws similar to those in other States. The strike of 1894 at Frostburg of the State about \$58,000, and this has been taken from the two years' appropriation made for the State militia and has crippled it. Of course, it is not pretended that the annual appropriation made to keep the State troops equipped and pay their current expenses was ever intended to be used for the expenses of a war or the extraordinary emergency of a strike. But the expense must needs be paid, and, as there was no other fund available for their payment, the Governor very properly determined to use all the National Guard money that was subject to the warrant of the Adjutant General to pay them, and in addition borrowed \$25,000 upon the faith of the appropriation due Oct. 1, 1894, and paid the whole debt. Of this sum of \$58,000, which has been taken out of the militia appropriation for the fiscal year of 1894 and 1895 about or nearly \$30,000 of it would have been expended for the State encampment which was to have been held in July, 1894. Letting that go the expenses of the strike instead of an encampment there is still an absolute deficit of \$28,000 on the appropriation for the two years. The result is, this office is heavily in debt at the end of this fiscal year and that deficit is made good by the Legislature. There is not money enough to pay the current expenses of the troops. There should, therefore, be a special appropriation, refunding to the National Guard, as it were, the money it has paid out of its own fund to maintain the credit of the State." He says there is yet much need to make the National Guard a great credit to the State; there is not a regiment that has enough to arm its listed men; guns, equipments, knapsacks, canteens, harnesses are badly needed. Some of these can be obtained from the United States Government and would have been supplied but for the strike of 1894. He closes by saying: "With the special and regular appropriations, unless some expensive emergency arises, there is no reason why the State troops should not in a few years be so fully armed and equipped as to be ready for any duty which may be required for the peace government and dignity of the State."

MICHIGAN.

Co. F, 3d Inf., M. N. G., was mustered out of service on Dec. 18 for dissensions and lack of military discipline. This company is the sole representative of the Huron, and the citizens, fearing the loss of military representation, appointed a committee to help adjust matters and organize a new company. However, politics have entered into the question and the result is a deadlock—on the one side members of the defunct company and on the other members who, it is claimed, created the discord. Both factions agreed to accept for officer whoever the citizens' committee might select. Mr. Petit, formerly of the 3d Inf., was chosen Captain, and the two Lieutenants of the late company were chosen to fill their former positions in the new company. This pleased the discordant faction, and when the muster was presented they refused to sign. Forty-five members of the old company attached their signatures, and the question now arises, will the military board muster the new company composed of members of the old company just mustered out?

The Detroit Light Infantry held their annual military ball at their armory Jan. 9. The committee charge were amply repaid for their efforts, as the successful issue was beyond their most sanguine hopes. A recent meeting of the above organization a committee was appointed to take steps towards the procuring some seventy or more company dress uniforms, same those now in use by these companies. This uniform comprises light blue trousers, with inch and a half stripe, cloth same quality as worn by the officers of the regular Army; a dark blue single breasted coat with three rows of buttons and epaulettes. The belt consists of a white broadcloth band with nickel-plated bayonet scabbard and plate with monogram. The headgear is a white fox skin shako with blue plume on side and tassel in front.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Brig. Gen. Charles P. Graham, Adjutant General Connecticut National Guard, has filed his annual report with the Governor. He finds the general condition of the guard good. The only change in organization during the year was the disbandment of the Second Signal Brigade Signal Corps, and the acceptance of a section in its place. The muster shows 2,765 on rolls, of whom 192 are commissioned officers. Last year's total was 2,873. The report has a good word for the long-service medals, of which there have been awarded 111 of the 10-year class, 43 of the 15-year, 18 of the 20-year. The total military enrollment was 108,067; number liable to military duty, 104,678; exempt, 26,487; liable to commutation tax, \$1,580, gain of 4,810 over last year. The amount of tax collected minus the 10 per cent. allowed by law was \$1,844. The expenses of the guard were \$150,878.94, the year ending Sept. 30; of this \$86,518.29 was disbursed in the Quartermaster General's Department. Gen. Graham appears to take it for granted that everyone knows that the uniforms, equipments, and armaments are in general in a bad way.

Capt. Cossum, of Co. C, 4th Regt., Stamford, has signed. Q. M. Sergt. William E. James has been nominated to succeed John H. Chase, resigned, as 2d Lieutenant of Co. F, 4th Regt., Norwalk. First Sergt. C. Wooster has been nominated to succeed 2d Lieut. Theodore A. Stanley, of Co. I, 1st Regt., New Britain. He is a prominent lawyer of that city. Among the officers recently placed on the retired list are: Dr. E. L. Bissell, of New Haven, Surg. Gen. on Gov. Wallcut staff; Maj. E. S. Hayden, of Waterbury, late brigade commissary; Maj. Walter M. Wellman, of New Haven, late brigade commissary; Capt. William H. Stratton, on Gen. Smith's staff; Maj. William H. Westphal, of Thomas M. Smith and Capt. George A. Cornell (Co. of Hartford, late of the 1st Regt.; Capt. Andrew A. of New Haven, late of the 1st S. A. P., 2d Regt.; Capt. H. Chappell, of Williamantic, late commanding Co. E, Regt.; Maj. Lynde Harrison, of New Haven, late Advocate of the Second District; Gen. Arthur L. G. rich, of Hartford, late Q. M. Gen.

In the class and duplicate matches shot in the armory rifle range in the 7th N. Y. on Jan. 4, the following were the prize winners: Class Match, Pvt. J. W. Halden, 69; Corp. F. W. Perkins, 67; Pvt. J. R. Stewart, Corp. L. L. Clark, 65. Duplicate Match, teams of men, the scores which had the largest number of comparisons, shot for shot being considered best, George W. Rand and Corp. L. L. Clark, 12; Sergt. E. Robinson and Corp. E. W. Lancaster, 11; Privts. J. Ford and J. W. Bloomfield, 11.



Adj. Gen. Cameron, of North Carolina, announces, Dec. 1, that the Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen, having failed to comply with the law and regulations of the National Guard, is disbanded. The companies at Plymouth, Franklin (Roanoke Rifles and Franklin Guard) accepted by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief are assigned as follows: Roanoke Rifles to the 1st Regt., E. Franklin Guard to the 3d Regt., Co. F.

Co. K, 22d N. Y., give a dance at the armory Jan. 16. Co. D on Jan 21. Co. A will give one of its pleasantest receptions on Jan. 13.

Co. B, 68th N. Y., Capt. McCrystal, have elected Pvt. Daniel C. Devlin, of Co. B, 7th Regt., a 2d Lieutenant. He has an excellent record in the 7th, and should prove a valuable officer to the company. His opponent was 1st Sgt. J. J. Henry, who received 26 votes; Devlin received 27 votes. At the previous election there were 49 votes and only 48 voters, so Col. Smith promptly deferred the election off until Jan. 6, when Devlin received a majority.

Adj. Gen. and Mrs. McAlpin have issued invitations to a reception to be held at their residence, 1 Elk street, N. Y., on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 15, to meet the Governor and Mrs. Morton. A large number of officers of the Army and National Guard are among those invited.

The annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York will meet at Albany on Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1896.

It has been claimed for some years that very dishonest practices have been in vogue in the Pennsylvania National Guard, whereby large numbers of men were credited with false scores, in shooting, to qualify as marksmen. Referring to this matter, the Pittsburgh Dispatch, in a recent issue says: "It is rumored that a report of the General Inspector Rifle Practice will cause a sensation in National Guard circles when made public. Why it should cause a sensation is not explained, those who are spreading the rumor. It has been well known for years that the Pennsylvania system of qualifying marksmen has been dishonest, and that it has been asked at by those in authority. Several years ago 'Dispatch' called attention to this fact and caused the system now in vogue. Col. Ralston, commander of the 3d Regt., has proved that the Pennsylvania system of qualification of marksmen is a fraud, his report has been so thoroughly digested by those in authority that it need not be a surprise, if, instead of 8,000 paper marksmen, 25 per cent. of this number were in Col. Miner's report as marksmen and sharpshooters for the year 1895."

Co. K, 9th N. Y., will hold an informal dance at the armory on Jan. 15. The field music of the regiment are arranged an interesting programme for its entertainment and reception to be given on Jan. 21. Co. H will hold a reception Jan. 23 and Co. G will hold a reception Jan. 25.

The regimental stag of the 4th New Jersey, to be held at the armory in Jersey City to-night (Jan. 11), will be a most interesting affair. No efforts have been spared to insure a good time.

The 8th N. Y., Maj. Chauncey, will hold a drill parade and reception in the armory on Friday evening, Jan. 31, instead of the 24th, as heretofore announced. There will be no review until Feb. 21, and this will be given by Gen. Fitzgerald. Application for the muster in another new company has gone forward.

Adj. Gen. McAlpin, of New York, under date of Jan. 1896, announces the amending of Reg. 663 concerning the undress coat. Adj. Gen. Green, of Michigan, has issued a similar order. The leather coat referred to by Adj. Gen. McAlpin in G. O. 1, Jan. 2, 1896, to be worn on undress duty is the belt adopted from the pattern submitted by Messrs. V. Allen & Co., military goods furnishers, 734 Broadway, New York. This belt was adopted to obviate the objection to the pattern with rear sling when worn with the undress coat and overcoat, and, according to a decision at the headquarters of the Army, April 1894, "it may be worn without violating the regulations."

The handsome figure of Maj. Sloan, of the Old Guard, the reception on Jan. 7 was universally admired, innumerable critics declared that the fit of the Maj. elegant white coat was the most perfect ever seen. Adj. Gen. Alfred Orendorff, of Illinois, on Nov. 29 sent in his resignation to the Governor on account of business demands, and also added that his successor

would find the Illinois National Guard larger numerically, better equipped and more efficient than at any time in its history. In accepting the resignation Gov. Altgeld says: "While I was unable to accept it at as early a date as you suggested, I have now accepted it to take effect Jan. 4, 1896, and I am very sorry to see you sever your connection with the State administration. Your high character as a man has won the confidence and admiration of our people and I entertain towards you the most kindly feelings possible, and shall be glad to serve you at any time that I may be able to do so."

Col. Dowd, of the 12th N. Y., has ordered battalion drills as follows: 1st Battn., Jan. 23; 2d Battn., Jan. 20; 3d Battn., Jan. 21.

Co. F, 7th N. Y., will give a Dutch on Feb. 8.

The annual inspections in the 1st and 2d Brigades of New York will, it is expected, begin in February.

Lieut. W. L. Flanagan, 2d Bat., N. Y., with commendable enterprise, has offered a bronze trophy (value \$500) for annual competition in light artillery practice among the batteries of the State, over ranges of 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 yards.

The 1st Battn., of the 71st N. Y., Maj. Francis, will parade for review at the armory Friday, Jan. 24, and during the ceremonies Co. D, who won the "Colonel's Cup," with percentage of marksmen of 117.9, will be formally presented with same. The officers of the regiment, together with some from the 7th, have formed a riding class.

The 2d N. J., of Paterson, have decided to hold athletic games at the armory on Feb. 21. The 2d Battn. of the regiment will hold a reception on Jan. 31.

NAVAL MILITIA.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Lieut. Frank B. Parsons, of the 4th division, who was suspended from duty some six months ago by the Captain of the brigade and who was lately restored to his command by order of the Governor, took part in the battalion drill Tuesday, Jan. 7, his division having the right of the line on account of his seniority. The attendance in the 4th division has shown a marked increase since the order was issued restoring Lieut. Parsons to duty.

COMING EVENTS.

Jan. 15.—Annual convention, National Guard Association of New York, in Albany.

Jan. 15.—Reception and entertainment of Co. C, 12th N. Y., at Central Opera House.

Jan. 16.—Annual dinner, veterans 47th N. Y.

Jan. 21.—Exhibition drill and reception of 9th N. Y. field music at armory.

Jan. 23.—Reception of Co. H, 9th N. Y., at Murray Hill Lyceum.

Jan. 30.—Review of 12th N. Y. at armory.

Jan. 31.—Drill and parade, 8th N. Y., at armory.

Jan. 31.—Reception of 1st Battn., 2d Regt., N. J., at armory, Paterson.

Feb. 4.—Entertainment and reception of Co. A, 22d N. Y., at Lenox Lyceum.

Feb. 5.—Ball of band and field music, 71st N. Y.

Feb. 5.—Grand subscription ball 4th N. J. at armory, Jersey City.

Feb. 12.—Ball of Co. I, 1st Regt., of Newark, N. J.

Feb. 21.—Athletic games, 2d Regt. of N. J., at armory, Paterson.

Feb. 22.—Dedication of new armory, 2d Regt., N. G. Pennsylvania.

Mar. 30.—Afternoon and evening concert by Sousa's Band at 2d Regt. Armory, Paterson, N. J., under auspices of Co. B, 2d Regt.

OLD GUARD BALL.

Never did the Old Guard of New York give a more brilliant reception than the one held on Jan 7 at the Metropolitan Opera House, with Maj. Sloan in command. The stage was a perfect picture, representing the grand hall of a palace, in white and gold, lighted with electric lights. A marble staircase led to an elevated reception chamber, surrounded by columns of alabaster entwined with delicate vines of asparagus. Electric lights were everywhere. From the tops of twelve columns, too, scarfs of white and gold rose to a common center. Between the columns were draperies of white

and gold with hanging baskets of flowers, suspended by silk ribbons of pale tints. On the floor of the reception chamber twenty jardiniere of immense palms and flowers, and handsome rugs, with appropriate furniture, completed the surroundings for the reception by Maj. Sloan and committee. All the boxes and seats in the immense building were filled, and the varied and beautiful costumes of the ladies completed as charming a scene as was ever witnessed. Miss Estelle Sloan, daughter of Maj. Sloan, received, assisted by some twenty-five other young ladies.

Among those present were four Governors and a Governor-elect—Gov. Morton, Gov. Coffin, of Connecticut, Gov. Werts and Gov.-elect Griggs, of New Jersey, and Gov. O'Ferrall, of Virginia. With the executives were their staffs. Maj. Gen. T. H. Ruger, U. S. A., accompanied by these members of his staff, Col. H. C. Corbin, Capt. S. C. Mills, Col. C. G. Sawtelle, Lieut. Col. A. B. Carey, Col. C. C. Byrne and Capt. J. Allen. Then there were Maj. J. G. D. Knight, U. S. Engr. Corps; Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, 13th U. S. Inf.; Maj. P. R. Brown and Capt. J. M. Cabell, Med. Dept.; Lieut. J. L. Donovan, 17th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. H. Cushman, U. S. A.; Surg. J. Van R. Hoff, U. S. A.; Capt. W. C. Langfitt, U. S. Engr. Corps; Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st U. S. Art.; Capt. W. S. Patten, Q. M. D. U. S. A.; Lieut. G. Adams, 5th U. S. Art.; Maj. E. T. Comegys, U. S. A.; Capt. W. P. Van Ness, 1st U. S. Art.; Capt. J. M. Thompson, 24th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. H. E. Smith, 1st U. S. Art.; Lieut. LaR. S. Upton, 21st U. S. Inf.; Commo. M. Sicard, U. S. N., and staff; Comdr. R. M. Berry, U. S. N.; Lieut. A. G. Berry, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field, U. S. N.; Capt. S. Casey, U. S. N.; Med. Insp. A. F. Price, U. S. N.; Lieut. Col. J. H. Highbee, U. S. M. C.

Among the many New York National Guard officers present were Gen. McAlpin, Whitlock, Terry, McLeewee, Carroll, Varnum and McLeer; Col. Appleton, Camp, Seward, Smith, Greene, Maj. Chauncey, Adpts. Warren, Truman, Bates, Kirby, Wainwright, Capt. Wendell, Wilson, Morris, Thurston, Borland, Isherwood, Smith, Lieut. Col. King, Rand, and Abrams, Lieut. Graff, Clark, Byrne, Stebbins, Capt. Smylie and Seiter. Among those from New Jersey there were Maj. Gen. Plunne, Gen. Spencer and Stryker. From Pennsylvania, Gen. Grubb, Col. W. W. Chew, and hosts of others. At 12 o'clock came the grand march, led by Maj. Thomas E. Sloan, commander of the Guard, who walked with Gov. Morton on his right, and Maj. Gen. Thomas Ruger, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East, on his left. Following them came Gov. Morton's staff, after whom marched Gov. Coffin and staff of Connecticut, Gov. Werts and staff of New Jersey, Gov.-elect Griggs of New Jersey, and Gov. O'Ferrall and staff of Virginia. The item in an evening paper to the effect that the officers of the 14th N. Y. had been slighted because every one of them had not received a ticket was unwarranted. The 14th was treated just the same as other organizations. The invitations were limited mostly to the field and staff officers.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. E. C.—After the termination of the war the general government would probably make good to loyal people all losses such as those you refer to.

C.—Francis A. Field, concerning whom there is a bill before Congress to place on the retired list, was a Captain of the 11th Inf., and was honorably discharged at his own request Oct. 1, 1870. He enlisted in 1859 (8th Inf.) and was commissioned in 1862.

B. W. M.—A "Manual for Engineer Troops," by Capt. J. C. Duane, C. E., U. S. A., and published by D. Van Nostrand, military book publishers, New York City, might suit your purpose. It is a useful book, but may be out of print.

NAVY.—Brazil has 9 armor-clads, 2 deck-protected cruisers, 2 torpedo boats and 28 unprotected vessels. The Argentine Republic has 5 armor-clads, 3 deck-protected vessels, 18 torpedo boats and 15 unprotected vessels; Chile 3 armor-clads, 4 deck-protected cruisers, 13 torpedo boats and 10 unprotected vessels. The Navy of Venezuela is limited to 1 iron steamer, built in 1884.

ANXIOUS.—The age for admission to West Point is between seventeen and twenty-two years. Candidates must be unmarried, free from physical defects, and must be well versed in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, descriptive geography and history of the

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A. J. P.—A set of bound volumes of the "Army and Navy Journal" would give you the best up-to-date conception of the U. S. Army, Navy and volunteer forces that we know of. They are a perfect mine of information which cannot be found elsewhere. We have a number of volumes for sale from the latest to some years back. We also sell the U. S. cavalry, artillery and infantry drill books and guard manual. For reading for the general public the "Army and Navy Journal" would be the most interesting and instructive.

INQUIRER.—A soldier who has been found guilty of desertion during his enlistment forfeits all retained pay, and it would be useless to apply to the A. G. O. for relief, as the law is explicit and must be obeyed. He does not, however, forfeit his transportation unless sentenced to dishonorable discharge, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances.

F. McK.—See pars. 19, 118, 121 and 122 of the D. R. R. J. L. asks the latest tactics on saber drill, price, etc. Answer.—The U. S. Cavalry Drill Book, price \$1, which you can procure from the "Army and Navy Journal."

A. L. asks about the size of targets (included size of bullseye and 3 and 4 rings) for the different distances on the range, at Creedmoor, and where he can obtain a copy of the regulations and rules for rifle practice, such as are followed in the National Guard. Answer.—The size of the target used at the 200 and 300-yard ranges measures 4 by 6 feet, the several divisions, including bullseye, are elliptical in shape and measure as follows: Bullseye, height, 10 inches; width, 8 inches; center, 30 by 24 inches; inner, 40 by 50 inches; outer, the remainder of the target. The targets for the midway ranges, viz., 400, 500 and 600 yards, measure 6 feet square. These divisions are also elliptical and measure as follows: Bullseye, 24 by 18 inches; center, 36 by 27; inner, 48 by 36; outer, 54 inches by 6 feet. You can procure Blunt's small arms practice from Messrs. Ridabock & Co., 141 Grand street, N. Y., which is the standard work on rifle firing and contains full information.

J. M. M. asks the composition of smokeless powder. Answer.—Smokeless powders are mostly of three kinds, gun cotton alone, of nitro-glycerin and nitro-cellulose and, finally, of nitro-hydro-carbons alone or mixed with nitro-cellulose. Saltpeter, barium nitrate and other salts are used in combination with gun cotton. Camphor has been used, but is not approved of. The handiest book to consult is "Guttmann's Explosives" (Macmillan & Co.), 2 vols., \$9.

V. asks: If the Senate should fail to confirm the nomination of Gen. Coppinger to his present grade, and

should confirm the nomination of Col. Owenshine, what would Gen. Coppinger's position be? Would he not cease in that case to be an officer of the Army? Answer.—Yes.

B.—Par. 87, A. R., 1895, answers your question. It says: "Officers serving with light batteries, regimental staff officers, officers who have served less than five years in the Army or less than three years with their regiments or corps, those who have recently completed a tour of detached duty, and officers on duty as instructors or students at the service schools will not be eligible."

#### FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

The euche party given by Lieut. and Mrs. Avis New Year's eve was a most enjoyable affair. By 8:30 o'clock the guests had all gathered and the playing began and was kept up until after 11. After the last game the scores were counted by Lieut. Avis. Miss Pell carried off the ladies' first prize, a handsome hon-bon spoon, while Lieut. Evans won the first prize for the gentlemen, a silver cigar cutter. Miss Grace Logan was awarded the ladies' booby prize, which was a pair of red slippers bearing the apt quotation "For de feet" (defeat). Capt. Hinton won the gentlemen's booby prize, a toy drum, over which there was considerable merriment. After the prizes were distributed a delicious supper was served. At the stroke of midnight, as the old year with his snow-crowned head bent under the burdens of his departed days and with reluctant feet made way for the eager footsteps of his successor, Lieut. Avis proposed, in a glass of sparkling punch, the health and long life of all present and the happiest of New Years. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Hinton, Dr. and Mrs. Rafferty, Lieut. and Mrs. Duval, Lieut. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Pell, Mrs. Brady, Miss Davis, Misses Mabel and Grace Logan, Lieuts. Lowe and Baldwin.

Col. and Mrs. Parker, who had sent out invitations for a card party on New Year's night, were obliged to withdraw them on account of the death of Mrs. Parker's sister, which occurred a few days before. Mrs. Parker is unfortunate, as just a little over a year ago she lost another sister.

Lieut. Lowe took part, on New Year's day, in a football game in El Paso, but got off safely without any serious injury.

There was quite a large hop on Jan. 3, to which most of the elite of El Paso were invited, and it was quite a gathering of beautiful women and brave men. At 11 o'clock refreshments were served, and, after partaking of them, dancing was continued until a late hour. It is unanimously voted by the El Paso girls that there is no place so nice to dance in as the hop room at the fort. As was expected, Capt. George Rublen has had to take

charge of the building of the stables for the cavalry troops, which is expected now any day.

On New Year's day the boys in blue put on their regulation caps for the first time.

None of the ladies received on New Year's day. The old custom has died out, it seems, and in many respects it is a blessing that it is so.

Capt. McClure, of the 18th, who has been absent from his regiment for several years, was expected at the post last week, but did not come, and it is not known when he will arrive.

Aaron DuChesne, who will be remembered by many of the older Army officers, and who was well known through both Armies during the war, died in Juarez, Mexico, last week. He was quite a notable character. He served in the Army as a private after the war and after severing his connections with the Army he lived in Texas and Mexico, and the latter part of his life was passed in Juarez with his family, where he had a beautiful home and everything that money could buy, as he made quite a fortune as a dealer in fine wines and imported cigars. Several of the officers attended his funeral.

Lieut. Duval returned suddenly this week from Washington, where he was the guest of his cousins, M. and Mme. Patenotre, of Washington.

Two ten-inch disappearing guns for Willets Point arrived there Jan. 7, and a force of workmen have been taken on to mount the guns in the emplacement constructed for them. The erection of ramparts and emplacements for three disappearing guns was begun in 1890, and one of the emplacements is yet unfinished. This one will be completed soon. The fortifications of San Francisco have been strengthened in the last week through the acceptance by the Government of three pneumatic guns similar to those which are now mounted at Sandy Hook. Improvements have been made which place the new weapons in advance of those at New York, both in accuracy and range.

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## MARRIED.

HALL—MACLAY.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1896, Mr. Charles Ward Hall to Miss Julia Havemeyer MacLay, daughter of Mr. Isaac W. MacLay, formerly an officer of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

LAUBACH—HAGUE.—At El Paso, Tex., Dec. 26, 1895, Lieut. H. L. Laubach, 23d Inf., and Miss Katharine Hague, daughter of the late Judge J. P. Hague.

SIGERFOOS—ROBINSON.—At Arcanum, O., Dec. 18, 1895, Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, 5th Inf., to Miss Mabel Robinson, daughter of Dr. Donavin Robinson.

## DIED.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At 459 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1896, after a brief illness, Mrs. Mary Gordon Brinckerhoff, widow of Medical Director Isaac Brinckerhoff, U. S. N.

CHURCHILL.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1896, Chief Engr. A. L. Churchill, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

COFFMAN.—At Mercerville, O., Dec. 23, 1895, 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Coffman, U. S. A., retired.

DODD.—Dec. 19, 1895, Mrs. Dodd, wife of Chaplain G. Dodd, U. S. A., retired.

GRESHAM.—Very suddenly on the evening of Jan. 8, at New Orleans, La., Gilbert, only son of Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Gresham, aged 13 months and 10 days.

KINGSLEY.—Suddenly Jan. 3, 1896, on board the U. S. training ship Essex, off Norfolk, Va., Comdr. Louis Kingsley, U. S. N.

LEGGETT.—At Cleveland, O., Gen. Mortimer Dormer Leggett, a distinguished officer of volunteers during the war of 1861-65.

McCOOK.—On Saturday, Jan. 4, 1896, at Pittsburgh, John Anson, son of Comdr. Roderick S. McCook, U. S. N. Interment at Steubenville, O.

POST.—Suddenly Jan. 6, 1896, at the residence of his father-in-law, John T. Pultz, 71 West Fifty-second street, New York City, James Clarence Post, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

SEWELL.—At Camden, N. J., Jan. 8, 1896, Isabella Margaret Sewell, sister of ex-U. S. Senator W. J. Sewell.

STELLWAGEN.—Dec. 20, 1895, Eliza S., wife of Charles K. Stellwagen and mother of the wives of Lieut. Col. James Gilliss, D. Q. M. G., and of Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Jr., 24th Inf.

WHITE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26, 1895, Margaret Wharton White, widow of George H. White, Purser U. S. N.

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### FOR JANUARY

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Naval Warfare Under Modern Conditions, Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N.

Influence of the Air-Ship on War, Lieut. J. E. Cree, U. S. A.

How Congress Votes Money—A Rejoinder to the Clerk of the House of Commons, Ex-SPEAKER CHASE

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